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Saturday, February 29, 1964.
Phalguna 10, 1885 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, February 29, 1964/Phalguna 10, 1885 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

E.C.M.

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*352. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state the progress, if any, made so far in obtaining favourable treatment for the entry of Indian goods into the European Common Market and the items in respect of which such treatment has been secured?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): The EEC have agreed to grant unilaterally with effect from 1st January, 1964 and initially for a period of 2 years tariff concessions on some of the items included in the Aide Memoire which was presented by India to the EEC in April 1963. Tariffs are totally suspended on cardamoms (crushed and uncrushed), Coriander (crushed and uncrushed), ginger (including preserved and conserved in sugar), shellac bleached, mango chutney, curry paste and powder, tobacco seed oil and articles for cricket and polo. Further, there has been a reduction in tariffs on cashew kernels (from 5 per cent to 2·5 per cent), chillies (from 20 per cent to 10 per cent), chilli powder (from 25 per cent to 12 per cent) and castor oil (from 8 per cent to 7 per cent). In addition, the EEC agreed to suspend duties on tea and hardwool from 1st January, 1964.

Further exploratory talks on other items of interest to India are continuing with the Commission of the EEC and it is hoped that numerous pending issues will be examined and finalised in favour of the less developed countries expeditiously in due course.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether, after the concessions have been allowed by the ECM countries, our export trade has in any way shown a better trend; if so, what is the increase in comparison with the size of the trade before the formation of ECM?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is only from 1st January, 1964.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it is also a fact that these countries have made it a pre-condition that countries will be given the concessions only on the basis of affinity and political ideology?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. It is clear that the agreement will have to be commodity-wise and destination-wise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वैस्ट जरमनी और फ्रांस में हमारी किन कमोडिटीज के रेट गिरे हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वही तो मैंने बताया ।

Shri Basappa: May I know to what extent trade deficit is there because of these restrictive duties, and to what extent we have been benefited?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be difficult to parcel out the disadvantages and disabilities, but it is true that if these duties and the non-tariff barriers are removed, the trade gap can be much narrowed down.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the total export of these items at present, and what is the hon. Minister's anticipation of it because of the concessions?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present exports of these items are about Rs. 19 crores. It is difficult to give an estimate of what will be the anticipation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the extent or dimension of the annual deficit in the trade balance with the ECM countries, and has it shown any sign of being reduced during the last one or two years when the Government and the hon. Minister have been trying to improve the position?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, but the gap is so wide that I cannot express any satisfaction at what is happening. We have narrowed it down by Rs. 25 crores, but the gap is of Rs. 150 crores.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ई० सी० एम० कंट्रीज में जूट गुड्स की क्या पोजीशन है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस पर भी बड़े प्रतिबन्ध लगाए गए हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि उन प्रतिबन्धों को हटाया जाए ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what attempts will be made to introduce our textiles like handloom cloth, silks and all varieties of artificial silks, into these ECM countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It falls into two divisions. As far as manufactured articles, where machines are used, are concerned, they are under restraint, but handloom cloth and hand products have got a much freer access, and that is why handloom exports are looking up.

Public Sector Undertakings

*353. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a statement giving the changes or modifications made in the organisational set up and management apparatus of some of the public sector undertakings as envisaged in the statement regarding Management of Public Sector Enterprises made in Lok Sabha on the 20th September, 1963, will be laid on the Table; and

(b) whether the suggestions contained in the statement of 20th September, 1963 are going to be extended to other fields?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 428 dated 6th December 1963. The organisational set up and management apparatus of the undertakings under this Ministry is constantly under review and such changes as are considered necessary are being introduced.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In the statement previously made by the hon. Minister it was indicated that this kind of integrated management practice would be applicable to Durgapur and Sindri as well. May I know whether this has been done?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): In Durgapur it has been done. Sindri is in charge of another Ministry and so a separate question might be put.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the integrated management practices applied to Hindustan Steel be applied to Bhopal Heavy Electricals?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; that is under consideration.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if administrative and financial powers have been delegated at the top level, medium level and low level of management and if so what has been the result so far?

Shri C. Subramaniam: At Durgapur it is not merely giving more powers to the general manager but that power has been delegated at various levels. That has been done. Hon. Members may be aware that in recent months Durgapur's performance has been very creditable.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: According to the new reorganisation plan will the general managers, particularly of the steel plants, have the final authority to determine the type and number of foreign technical personnel who are required in these plants?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a different matter it is discussed at the Ministry level and then decided.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Has the abolition of the Central Purchase Organisation resulted in economy or expedition in the matter of purchase by these units in the public sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir, it has led to greater expedition and therefore to economies also.

Shri R. G. Dubey: In introducing changes in management pattern of public undertakings, is consideration given to the participation of works in management?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a different question.

Export Price of Black Pepper

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*355. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether export price of black pepper has fallen during the later months of 1963; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to get better prices?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The export prices of Indian Black Pepper during 1963 were lower than the prices in the previous year.

(b) In order to improve the exports of black pepper and their prices the following steps have been taken:—

(1) Introduction of the Quality Control and Preshipment Inspection Scheme so as to ensure the right quality of pepper to the foreign buyers;

(2) Inclusion of pepper as an export commodity from India in the bilateral Trade Agreements entered into with different countries;

(3) Undertaking of various publicity measures in foreign countries; and

(4) Examining the possibility of a selling agreement between India and other producing countries in South East Asia under the auspices of the E.C.A.F.E.

Shri Warior: In view of the falling prices will the Government ask STC to buy all the pepper available in the crop season and export it through the STC?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such move is under contemplation.

Shri Warior: How far have the measures taken by the Government improved the situation in the price-level of pepper?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Our competitors are selling it at a low price and we are trying to have bilateral arrangements with producing countries and seeing whether we can support prices in a collective manner.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Hon. Minister said that quality control was being introduced. May I know whether

it is voluntary quality control or is it compulsory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is compulsory.

Shri Joachim Alva: Hon. Minister is aware that my constituency of North Canara is one of the best pepper growing areas in India.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want a certificate from the Minister also?

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to know what special steps are being taken by way of the officers of the Ministry going round these areas once in a few years at least so that something may be done.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the export price of pepper has in any way affected the price structure prevailing in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, it has registered a fall in the total value realised by about a crore of rupees.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister has not made this point quite clear. May I know whether the fall in international price of black pepper is attributable to quality or fiscal factors?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is mainly due to overprduction in certain regions and the buying tactics of some foreign countries, possibly. We are trying to counter it and we do hope within this year we may be able to stabilise the price structure.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether this fall in price is partly due to adulteration of black pepper?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know who are our competitors in this field?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sarawak, North Borneo and Indonesia and some of the South-East Asian islands.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: How does our pepper compare qualitatively with that of other exporting countries in the world?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the best pepper in the world.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : देश में ब्लैक-पेपर कितना तैयार किया जाता है और अपने देश में उसकी मांग कितनी है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह तैयार नहीं किया जाता है बल्कि वह कुदरत से ग्रो होता है । वह कोई २५,००० टन बैठता है और कभी कभी ३०,००० टन भी पैदा हो जाता है । दुनिया की डिमांड कोई ३५,००० टन की है । और मुल्क १०,००० टन बनाते हैं इस तरीके से हमारा ओवर प्रोडक्शन हो जाता है ।

Manufacture and Import of Tractors

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*356. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:** / **Shri G. Mohanty:** / **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** / **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tractors manufactured in the country at present;

(b) the number of tractors imported during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far and the total amount involved in those imports; and

(c) whether Government have fixed up some target for self-sufficiency in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) 583 Nos. in 1961, 1627 Nos. in 1962 and 1629 Nos. in 1963.

(b) 3735 Nos. valued at Rs. 2.63 crores in 1962-63 and 2193 Nos. valued at Rs. 1:58 crores in 1963-64 (upto December 1963).

(c) The Third Plan production target, based on estimated demand, is 10,000 Nos. per annum.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस समय भारत के कारखानों की क्षमता कितनी है और कब तक हम लोग इस में सैल्फ सिफिशिऐंट हो जायेंगे ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : जहां तक क्षमता का सम्बन्ध है यह बताया गया कि करीब १०,००० के करीब यहां पर मांग है लेकिन उस माग को हम अभी पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस साल सन् १९६४ में ४,००० से लेकर ५,००० तक ट्रैक्टर्स के यहां पर प्रोडक्शन होने की सम्भावना है और अगले साल अर्थात् सन् १९६५ तक इनका प्रोडक्शन ६,००० से ८,००० तक हो जायगा।

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): I wish to add that generally the progress made by the various producers is rather very tardy and, therefore, we may have to evolve other methods if we have to reach this target.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन का एलाटमेंट जो फारमर्स को होता है उस में क्या कोई डिफ्रेंस होता है या यह सरकार के डिस्क्रिशन पर होता है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The allotment is made by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार सस्ते दामों पर किसानों को ट्रैक्टर्स सप्लाई करने के लिये क्या इंतजाम कर रही है और क्या निकट भविष्य में इन के दाम कम किए जायेंगे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जब तक इनका उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है तब तक दाम कम होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है। सस्ते दामों के लिए जो स्माल ट्रैक्टर्स हैं वह इन के मुकाबले में उपयोग में लायें जा सकते हैं।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know what is the difference in price between the imported tractors and the home-produced tractors of the same category?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The imported tractor's price is considerably less than the indigenous price. That is mainly because a very small number is being produced.

Shri Kapur Singh: May we know the precise quantum of this difference, if it is possible to give it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The exact difference is about Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 for each tractor.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With regard to the indigenous production of tractors, is it not a fact that several tractors manufactured in our own country were found absolutely dead—meaning thereby that they were found to be useless—for the Dandakaranya project when they were supplied for that purpose and, if so, has there been any improvement in the manufacturing position of tractors since that episode?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know that episode; I am not aware of that. But now from 1961 onwards, we have got the Tractors and Farm Production Co., which produces the major quantity. They have a very good market and the efficiency is also very good. Out of the total of 1,629, they have produced 1,124 in 1963.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether there is any scheme for the manufacture of small tractors so that the small farmers can avail of them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I answered this question the other day. There is a programme for that.

Shri A. P. Jain: Is it a fact that several types of tractors are being manufactured, each of the manufacture being uneconomical? May I also know why one or two licences have not been given for only one or two types of tractors so that they may be manufactured in sufficient quantities and be economical?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are 5 producers, out of whom one is going out because he could not make any arrangement for import on the basis of barter. With regard to the other four, Messrs Tractor and Farm have been licensed to produce 3500 tractors and they have reached a level of 1124. Messrs Tractors and Bulldozers were licensed in 1960 and till 1963 they have produced only 472 tractors as against a licence given for 2000. Mahindra and Mahindra are yet to go into production at the end of 1964. Messrs Ficher Tractor Corporation of India produced in 1961 188 tractors, in 1962 269 tractors and in 1963 33 numbers. So, that is also fading out. I will keep in mind the suggestion made by the hon. Member to have one unit which would produce sufficient numbers, so that the price also could be brought down.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that tractors imported from East European countries have been found useless due to the shortage of availability of spare parts and, if so, what steps Government have taken to supply spare parts of these tractors which have been imported from the East European countries?

Shri C. Subramaniam: My recollection is that we have made arrangements to get spare parts, so that these tractors can be used.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister admitted that the supply position is wholly unsatisfactory and he has some other methods in his mind. May I know what are the other methods which he has in his mind and to what extent we may expect them to meet the demand?

Shri C. Subramaniam: One way of meeting it is to have a large-sized factory to produce tractors in the public sector. I am considering it.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: With regard to the answer given to part (b) of the question, I want to know whether there is any difference of opinion between the Planning Commission and the Ministry in regard to the fixation of the target?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, not with regard to the big tractors.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Just now the Minister said that the production was tardy. May I know what is the demand in the country for the tractors and what arrangement Government is going to make to meet that demand?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that in 1963, indigenous production was 1629 and in addition to that, up to December we have imported 2193. This has not met the entire demand. Therefore, the demand is a little more. Therefore, even now it should be possible to produce round about 6000 or 7000 tractors.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : देश मे अनाज की जो कमी है उसको पूरा करने के लिये ट्रैक्टर्स की बहुत अधिक जरूरत है ताकि देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके तो सरकार इस के लिये देश में ट्रैक्टर्स का प्रोडक्शन क्यों नहीं करती और बाहर से उनको क्यों नहीं मंगाती ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही तो मंत्री महोदय ने अभी सवालों के जवाब में बतलाया है ।

Trade Agreement with Poland

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*357. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **International** Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade during his visit here held negotiations with the Government of India about some long-term trade agreements;

(b) the results of the discussions held; and

(c) whether any Indian Trade Delegation is likely to visit Poland for negotiating some trade agreements?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A long-term Trade and Payments Protocol valid for 5 years commencing from 1st January, 1964 was signed in New Delhi on 18th December, 1963. A copy of this Agreement is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) At present no such proposal is under consideration.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह एग्रीमेंट कितने दिनों के लिये साइन हुआ है और उन में क्या क्या चीजें आती हैं?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह एग्रीमेंट पांच साल के लिये है अर्थात् सन् १९६४ से लेकर सन् १९६८ तक के लिये है । पहले टोटल ट्रेड बोथ वज़ ६ करोड़ की थी, पिछले साल १७ करोड़ की हो गयी और इस साल वह ३२ करोड़ की होने वाली है । उस के अंदर जूट गुड्स, ब्लैकपैपर, वैजीटेबल आयल, टुबैको और रा गोट स्किस आदि चीजों को एक्सपोर्ट किया जायगा ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या इन के लिये लाइसेंस भी इश्य कर दिए गए हैं या अभी किए जा रहे हैं और अगर किए जा रहे हैं तो किन को देने का विचार है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह तो एक उस की पालिसी होती है और एक एजेंसी होती है जिसके कि माध्यम से यह सब लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि पोलैंड की सरकार प्राइवेट सैक्टर को भी इमदाद देने के लिये तैयार है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जी हां ।

Shri Daji: What is the total effect of the agreement? May I know whether it will be a well balanced trade agreement or we will be in the deficit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All trade agreements with East European countries are on a bilateral basis, and they are equal both ways.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether recently our trade with Poland has declined, and when our previous agreement with it ended?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has not declined at all. There is actually some misimpression about it. Actually speaking it has risen continuously. In 1960 the total trade was of the order of Rs. 6 crores. It has come up to Rs. 18 crores in 1963 and it may go up to Rs. 32 crores this year.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that as a counterblast to the ECM the Soviet Union is trying to bring under its banner, within its fold, the East European countries under an organisation called COMCON . . .

Shri Manubhai Shah: How does it arise from this?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Poland is a part of Eastern Europe. Therefore, has Poland come under this organisation COMCON?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Poland is supposed to be one of the countries manufacturing the best mining machinery. May I know whether it will find a place in our import of these machineries which will later develop into collaboration for the manufacture of the same machinery?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir.

Small Car Project

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*358. { **Shri D. D. Puri:** / **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Himatsingka:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to give concrete shape to pool

the automobile capacity and for production of a uniform type of small cars by the automobile industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the latest position in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Expansion of capacity for the production of trucks and jeeps has been sanctioned and these are making progress. In the case of passenger cars, it has not been possible to sanction expansion of capacity so far due to foreign exchange and other difficulties. The question of increasing production so as to meet increasing requirements in the best possible way is engaging the attention of Government.

Shri D. D. Puri: That is not the answer to the question.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is not an answer to the question. The question relates to "pooling of the automobile capacity". The answer relates to expansion.

Mr. Speaker: He said about shortage of foreign exchange.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Pooling of the capacity is engaging the attention of the Government. That is one way of increasing the production. That is engaging the attention of the Government now.

Shri D. D. Puri: Have Government applied their minds as to how much saving can be made in the cost of a car if the production capacity were pooled?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even after pooling it depends upon what will be the level of production. As I have already stated, unless we reach a level of production of 1,00,000 cars we may not be able to make considerable economies.

Shri D. D. Puri: Are Government convinced that this level of production of 1,00,000 cars, when they say the cost will come down, is utterly and entirely beyond our purview?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think so. At present there may not be a demand for 1,00,000, but when we have a programme of 1,00,000 it cannot be reached either next year or the year after next and it will be a phased programme for the next three or four years. I am sure with regard to the Fourth Plan it should be possible to reach at least 50,000 provided we lower the price.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government intends to take the initiative of sponsoring these big projects of manufacturing small cars or whether the collaboration of the private sector is also being envisaged?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If I may take the House into confidence, I am just now taking up this matter with the existing producers, and ultimately it would depend upon the outcome of these discussions whether it would be possible to pool them or whether we should have a separate public sector project or whether it would be possible for us to take one of the projects in the public sector and push up production.

Shri Himatsingka: Is the hon. Minister aware that the production of car is not coming up to the mark because of non-supply of foreign exchange required?

Shri C. Subramaniam: To a certain extent it is true, but even with the supply of foreign exchange the present level of production is 10,000 as far as Hindustan Motors is concerned, 7,200 of Premier Automobiles and 3,000 of Standard Motors. Therefore, on this level of production the cost of production is bound to be high.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the scheme for manufacture of people's car either in the public sector or in the private sector has been completely shelved or it will be revived again?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I already said, the production of small cheap

car is now engaging the attention of the Government. How to bring it about will depend upon the outcome of the discussions which I propose to have with the producers.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is there a fresh re-consideration of the proposal to set up the small car project after the Prime Minister's observation to that effect? If that is so, on what lines is this fresh reconsideration separate from the earlier consideration which has been going on for a very long time?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Our difficulty is that already we have too many concerns producing too small numbers and no purpose would be served by adding one more to the existing units. That is why we should find out whether it should be possible to merge the existing units or take over one of the units and increase the production up to an economic level.

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Minister has stated in reply to a number of questions in this House that he thinks that the pooling of these car building capacities will be beneficial. He has also stated it publicly. Now what is it that is holding it up for such a long time? Is it the interests of the private manufacturers or the nation's interest?

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, these are all private producers and they have to come to an agreement to pool them. That is why I said that currently I am taking up the matter with the producers. Let us see what is the outcome of these discussions.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the fact that some of the models of cars like Hindustan and Fiat 1100 are obsolute, what steps Government will take to ask the manufacturers to change the jigs in order to manufacture the latest models corresponding to Morris Oxford of England or Fiat 1200 of Italy?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That would mean allocation of further foreign exchange. That is why we should take a comprehensive decision and utilise the existing available foreign exchange to the best advantage possible.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether Government will upgrade the priority for production of small cars after their immediate pre-occupation is over?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Ultimately, it depends upon the availability of foreign exchange. Therefore, I cannot immediately say whether I can give a higher priority without consulting the Finance Ministry about it. But, first of all, I should evolve a programme of action and then go to the Finance Ministry for the sanction.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated in this House that the manufacture of people's car was temporarily given up because of certain difficulties. In view of those difficulties experienced by Government in dealing with the private sector, may I know whether Government is considering a proposal to have a project of its own for the manufacture of people's car?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I gave the lines in which the Government are thinking just now.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that already.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the undue influence or pressure exercised by the private monopolists who are dealing with automobiles on the Government there is unnecessary delay in finalising the project for manufacturing people's car?

Mr. Speaker: Again and again, the same question is being repeated.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This insinuation has been made ever so many times, particularly from the Communist benches and I have repudiated it. I do not think I should do it every time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This idea of pooling the automobile capacity has been engaging the attention

of the Minister for a considerable length of time and he has given public expression to it. May I know whether he has already put it to the industrialists in the private sector and, if so, what is the reaction of each of them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Till now it was being done in an informal way. Now I am putting it to them formally so that I may know their reaction and then take a positive decision.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What has been their reaction so far?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Informally it has not been helpful so far.

हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल

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*३५९. **श्री रा० स० तिवारी :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या **इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल से काफी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल कारखाने से राज्यों को किस प्रकार की मशीनों का संभरण किया गया है तथा इस कारण १९६३ में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा बचाई गई ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ मशीनों का विदेशों को भी निर्यात किया गया तथा यदि हां, तो किन देशों को ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) । (क) जी, हां, प्रारम्भतः किसी हद तक ;

(ख) १९६३ में बड़े साइजों के पावर ट्रांसफारमर, इंडस्ट्रीयल केपेसीटर, हाई वोलटेज स्विचगियर, रेलवे इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रेक्शन मोटरें और डी०सी० ट्रेक्शन के लिये कंट्रोलगियर सप्लाई किए गए हैं ; १९६३-६४ में २ करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की शुद्ध बचत होने की संभावना है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

[(a) Yes, Sir; to begin with, to a modest extent;

(b) During 1963, power transformers of large sizes, industrial capacitors, high voltage switchgear, Railway Electric Traction Motors and Controlgears for D.C. traction have been supplied; the amount of net foreign exchange saved during 1963-64 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 2 crores;

(c) No, Sir.]

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : भोपाल के हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल कारखाने में खेती का उत्पादन करने वाली कौन सी मशीने हैं जो बनाई जाती हैं और जिन का वितरण किया जा चुका है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह तो इलैक्ट्रिक पावर का सामान बनाने का कारखाना है, खेती का सामान बनाने का नहीं है ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में एक निवेदन है । आखिर बिजली की पानी के जो पम्प होते हैं, उनको जरूरत पड़ती है । जो पम्प होते हैं पानी के वे भी तो बिजली से ही चलते हैं । ये पम्प बनाये जाते हैं या नहीं बनाये जाते हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: पावर जैनरेट करने वाली मशीनरी ही यहां पर तैयार होती है । पम्प वगैरह इस में तैयार नहीं होते हैं ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know how the price of machinery manufactured so far at Bhopal compares with the imported one?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now the production costs are higher because we have not yet reached the full production capacity in this factory.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that the management has stressed on the special allotment of foreign exchange for three years at least so that they can make the programme, and what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is absolutely necessary. Otherwise, it would not be possible to plan the production in the factory. This has been put to the Finance Ministry and they have generally agreed to this proposal.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know, in view of the fact that we are supplying a good part of our requirements in the country and also saving some foreign exchange, whether the present production at Bhopal is sufficient to meet our demand or does the Government propose to have any further expansion programme in the future?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This will meet only a part of the demand and the hon. Member is aware that we are having three more projects in the H.E.L., one for the production of boilers at Trichy, one for the production of transformers at Ramchandrapuram and another, the biggest, one at Hardwar.

डा० गोविन्द दास : भोपाल के इस कारखाने में अभी जो चीजें बनती हैं, उनके अलावा और कौन सी चीजें बनाने की योजना चल रही है और वहां पर जितना सामान अभी बनता है, उसको बढ़ाने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहा तक भोपाल के कारखाने को बढ़ाने का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी अभी योजना बनाई गई है और वर्तमान उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये वर्तमान तथा बढ़ोत्तरी का ५२ करोड़ ११ लाख रुपये का एस्टीमेट है जिस में से ३८ करोड़ का सामान तो भोपाल में तैयार होगा और बाकी का जो सामान है वह रामचन्द्रपुरम्, त्रिची और हरिद्वार वगैरह में जो कारखाने हैं, वहां बनाने का विचार है ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि दो करोड़ रुपये की फारेन एक्सचेंज सेव हुई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि भोपाल का कारखाना अभी भी घाटे में चल रहा है और १९७० तक भी घाटे में चलेगा ? यदि हां तो इस घाटे को दूर करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जब तक यह कारखाना अपनी पूरी क्षमता से काम नहीं करता तब तक घाटा होगा । फिलहाल भी वह घाटे में चल रहा है । इसी लिये उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the H.E.L. has produced any items which are not produced by any other concern in India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. The turbines and the big transformers are being produced in this factory for the first time.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: According to the Annual Report of the concern, the imported raw materials and components account for over 40 per cent of the total sale value of the finished goods. Does not the Government consider it to be excessive and, if so, may I know what specific steps are being taken to reduce this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are taking steps to produce those raw materials here, for example, dynamo grade steel sheets. There is a programme to produce these at Rourkela. Then, copper sheets are required. We have to expand copper production capacity in the country. But as long as those raw materials are not available in the country, we have to import them.

Shri Daji: I would like to know what is the Government's estimate as to the target when this plant will be able to bring about economy in

the cost of production and it is proposed to be reached.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The ultimate production capacity with the present investment of Rs. 52·11 crores should be Rs. 38 crores worth of goods. For 1963-64, the target fixed is Rs. 800 lakhs, that is, Rs. 8 crores. So, there is still much leeway to be made. I hope by the end of the Fourth Plan period we will be able to reach the target of Rs. 39 crores.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know what would be the proportion of electro traction equipment for suburban trains proposed to be manufactured at Bhopal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Traction motors are being manufactured here. But they meet only a part of the demand. I do not have the exact figures.

International Trade Conference

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*360. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the agenda for the International Trade Conference to be convened by the U.N.O. this year at Geneva;

(b) the countries invited to the Conference;

(c) whether any delegation has been selected by our Government to attend the Conference; and

(d) if so, the personnel thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A copy of the Agenda of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2425/64].

(b) All the members of the United Nations and of its related agencies (122 sovereign countries) have been invited to the Conference.

(c) and (d). The personnel will be finalised in a few days.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether there is a move to make some amendments in the GATT rules so that the manufactured goods from the developing countries may get preferential treatment?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes Sir; so far as the first part of the question is concerned, the contract is under revision. As for the second part, there are many more objectives than merely access for manufactured goods; stabilisation of prices of primary products, the removal of the tariff and non-tariff barriers, removal of discriminatory treatment, and various aspects of trade and development will be considered.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that the mere removal of the obstacles is not sufficient but something more practical has to be done, and if so, on what lines?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is obvious that there must be home strength for every country, but that does not mean that the burden should not be removed.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the import restrictions imposed by the ECM countries on our exports are going to be discussed at this conference?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. Not specifically.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether background papers have been prepared on all the seven major subjects to be discussed at the forthcoming conference, and if so, whether the hon. Minister is in a position to give an indication of India's position in respect of international commodity problems and the problems mentioned thereunder?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have prepared very comprehensive documents, and we have circulated for public opinion also in this country several documents, but it may not be correct to give out all the attitudes of India.

which are of a highly confidential nature.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether regional area disparity in trade between different countries of the world will be one of the subjects to be taken up, so that attempts will be made to see that such countries as do not share any part of the world trade are al so able to get their share of it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far, our experience of the last two years during which more than half a dozen regional conferences were held, is that the whole of the less developed world is united to obtain justice from the industrialised countries.

Shri Daji: May I know whether trade discrimination on political grounds is also a subject for discussion, and if so, the Government of India's stand thereon?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very much so; we are against all discrimination whatsoever.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the position of ECM and its impact on trade will also be a matter for discussion in this conference?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Well, indirectly, yes; any zonal or regional or provincial or patriarchal or parochial arrangements will come under heavy fire.

An Hon. Member: Are there patriarchal arrangements also?

Commission on Monopolies and Concentration of Wealth

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*361. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal to appoint a Commission to watch and control the growth of monopolies and concentration of wealth; and

(b) the nature of the proposal?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether any consideration has been given by Government to such a proposal made by the Congress President at the Bhubaneshwar session of the Congress regarding the appointment of a commission to control monopolies and the concentration of wealth, and if so, the reasons for ignoring such a proposal from such a high quarter?

Shri Kanungo: At present, there is nothing under contemplation, but then, the matter will be ocnsidered when the report of the committee known as the Mahalanobis Committee is available; that will be regarding concentration of wealth. As far as growth of monopolies is concerned, it is already taken care of, and in the production of goods there is not likely to be any monopoly.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know....

Shri Nath Pai: We have not followed what the reply was. Who has taken whose care? We are entitled to know what the reply is. He said that it had been taken care of. Who has taken whose care and in connection with what?

Shri Daji: And also how.

Mr. Speaker: The reply might be repeated.

Shri Kanungo: If I may repeat it, my answer was to this effect that the question of concentration of wealth can be considered only after the report of the Committee set up for that specific purpose is available. The existing procedures and laws, as

they stand, take care that no monopoly in the production of goods is possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The long-awaited full report of this Committee apart, it is already within the knowledge of Government that there has been a continuous concentration of wealth in a few hands. In the light of this, is it the lack of agency or the lack of determination which is responsible for the failure so far?

Shri Kanungo: The magnitude of the problem and the size of it will be available by the study of the Committee. Then steps will be taken. .... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: How will the 'magnitude and size' be available?

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members not to....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Take it lightly.

Mr. Speaker:..take it in this manner. If 8 or 10 Members, even more, just stand up simultaneously it does not make a good impression upon those who are here to watch us or who are even outside. I will try to accommodate as many hon. Members as possible.

Some Hon. Members: He has not replied.

Shri Daji: He has given the worst possible reply to a question.

Mr. Speaker: Even Ministers are being judged by the outside world.

We should conduct ourselves in an orderly manner. Members should not just rise in their places and begin to put questions without my permission

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When the Minister started answering my question, so many hon. Members stood up in their places. It only shows their excitement and interest on this question. But that apart, the answer had not even been completed. Let him complete the answer to my question which is whether it is the lack of determination—Government is already aware of the concentration of wealth and its magnitude, whatever may be revealed in the report—or it is the lack of any agency which is responsible for it? He had just started answering it . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should also help in advising hon. Members:

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are always helpful.

Shri Kanungo: As I said, the size and magnitude of concentration of wealth is being studied by a special Committee. Until its report is available, it will not be prudent to take any step.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What about monopoly?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि कांग्रेस के एक्स प्रेजिडेंट ने कहा है कि ऐसे कांग्रेसमैनों को भी वे जानते हैं जिन के पास १ हजार रुपया भी नहीं था लेकिन आज लाखों का लेन देन करते हैं, करोड़पति बन गये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन की सम्पत्ति को कम करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ।

Shri Kanungo: Does it arise out of this?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री नाथपाई ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कुछ जवाब तो मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि कांग्रेस प्रेजिडेंट ने कहा है' कुछ हमारे प्रेजिडेंट ने तो कहा नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलिये, आप का मतलब भी हल हो गया और इस के जवाब की भी जरूरत नहीं ।

Shri Nath Pai: Is this reluctance and hesitancy on the part of Government to look into this question of growth of monopolies in the country the result (a) of organised resistance on the part of the tycoons of these

monopolies or (b) of the fear of Government that the findings may show how hollow is the claim that they are proceeding in the direction of socialism? Which are the determining factors that cause the hesitancy and reluctance of the Government to look into this question?

Shri Kanungo: I have replied earlier that in the manufacture of products for consumption, there is no monopoly and there is not likely to be monopoly, because of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act which takes care of it.

Shri Nath Pai: Why not leave it to a Commission? Why are you afraid of appointing a Commission?

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Have Government received the report of the Mahalanobis Committee already? If that is so, I expect that Government should be able to give us a broad outline of the findings of the Mahalanobis Committee.

Shri Tyagi: It is already reported in the press.

Shri Kanungo: The report of the Committee has not been submitted. As soon as it is submitted, action will be taken on that.

Shri Nath Pai: It has been submitted. The Mahalanobis Committee report has been submitted to Government.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is very strange that the Minister comes forward with such a reply.

Shri Hem Barua: The first part of the report has been submitted to Government, and it is under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Then, he thinks that the whole report has not been submitted.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In that case, the first part should have been placed before Parliament.

Shri Tyagi: As the whole programme of achieving a democratic, socialist State in India depends on the control of concentration of wealth in a few hands, ...

Shri Nath Pai: Prevention of concentration.

Shri Tyagi: may I know whether till the Mahalanobis Committee reports, all programmes will remain at a standstill? Will the Government not even see that no further licences for industries are given to those parties who have already got enough wealth with them?

Shri Kanungo: That is always done; that is what I have stated, that while licences are granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, it is always seen that productive capacity is not concentrated anywhere.

Shri Tyagi: Then, how are they increasing?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: If a part of the Mahalanobis Committee report has been submitted, we would expect the Minister to comment on the question I put to him earlier in respect of that Committee's report. At any rate, we would like to know whether the Committee has come to a finding in the report that has been submitted now, interim or otherwise, that anti-trust legislation or any other measures are necessary or useful for the country's economy.

Shri Tyagi: It has come in the press.

Shri Kanungo: My information is that the final report of the Mahalanobis Committee has not been submitted. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I am surprised. We have to accept now the answer that is given by the Minister, and if it is proved to be wrong subsequently,

it can be proceeded with in a different manner. Now, the Minister is giving us information, and because something has appeared in the papers are we going to tell him that he is telling us lies or that he is not giving the correct information?

Shri Nath Pai: We did not say that, we said it was not correct.

Mr. Speaker: That is just the same thing.

Shri Tyagi: My objection was that if a committee were appointed, it seems to be irresponsible on the part of the committee to give summaries to the press and not to submit the report here.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Or lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are we to understand that there are no other agencies or instruments in Government's possession to know such a vital thing as concentration of economic power and wealth going on in the country, which is being admitted by Government spokesmen themselves? Do they only depend upon the Mahalanobis Committee, or have they got any other agency to review this matter from time to time?

Shri Tyagi : They stand paralysed, that is what I feel.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They cannot stand when they are paralysed.

Shri Kanungo : I would like to submit that there are two distinct parts to this question-monopolies and concentration of wealth. Regarding concentration of wealth, I have submitted that the Committee's report will show that, and that I am not competent to answer that.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether that is the only source from which Government can assess whether there is concentration or not and whether they want to wait till that report comes, or whether there are other ways and means being adopted to find out the real position.

Shri Kanungo: The terms of reference of that Committee are that it is specifically to study this problem.

Shri Tyagi: Scrap the Committee.

Mr. Speaker: How can we proceed in this manner?

Shri Tyagi: The Committee is stopping all the programmes, everything is at a standstill. Every time Parliament insists that something must be done, it is said the Committee's report has not been submitted.

Mr. Speaker: Should I stop the Minister from answering the question?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Stop him from answering wrongly.

Shri Joachim Alva: We must have a two-hour discussion on this subject.

Shri Kanungo: The terms of reference are. . .

Some Hon. Members: We know that.

Mr. Speaker: Would Government wait till that report comes?

Shri Kanungo: The report is likely to be submitted very soon.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That is not the question. Has the Government no other way of assessing from time to time concentration of wealth? He has not replied to that question but is hoodwinking everybody.

Mr. Speaker: The answer is that Government is waiting for the report.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are there other agencies or not?

Shri Kanungo: This is the agency which the Government has set up.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: What specific measures are being taken for checking monopoly, and are these measures strictly followed?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. . (*Interruptions.*) The measures have been put before this House. A statement has been put in the House that there is no concentration in the production capacities of any commodity: that statement can be checked up from the licences issued and the reports which are submitted every year.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it true or not that out of 116, 86 licences each of the value of Rs. 50 lakhs or more have been issued to one single unit and, if so, the name of that industrial unit? May I also know whether these licences were issued behind the back of the Planning Commission, the Minister and the Prime Minister?

Shri Kanungo: That is not correct. The issue of licences published every week.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister replied that the final report had not yet been submitted. Has any sub-report been submitted? Or, is there any preliminary report? What has been done with the preliminary report?

Shri Kanungo: I have no information about the submission of any report beyond what has appeared in the Press.

Shri Hem Barua: If you listen to his reply, you will find that he says one thing now and another thing afterwards.

Mr. Speaker: A little while ago the hon. Miinster said that thc final report has not yet been submitted. From that Members presume that some interim report has been submitted. They waht to know whether some thing has been said on this subject in the interim report.

Shri Kanungo: I have said that I have no information whether any report has been submitted beyond what has appeared in the Press.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Was the total value of industrial licences sanctioned in 1961, 1962 and 1963 to 11 or 14 houses much more than the total value of licences issued to the others? If so, would Government take any action to see that these industrial houses commanding a monopoly are not granted further licences?

Shri Kanungo: The information of the hon. Member is not correct. If he puts a question, I will collect the information about the licences issued year by year and place it before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Does he remember what the serial number of his point of order is?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Previously also the hon. Minister gave a list of the industrial licences issued. My question relates to licences granted to 11 or 14 industrial houses.

Mr. Speaker: The answer is, he might put a separate question. At this moment, he has not got those figures. Next question.

Rise in Price of Passenger Cars

***362. Shri Himatsingka:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Autombile Association has suggested that the price of passenger cars be raised slightly by about 1 per cent., and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A suggestion was, however, made that the internal prices of automobiles and automotive products be increased by 1 per cent for an export guarantee scheme. The proposal to increase internal prices has not been agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Himatsingka—Next question.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I have been waiting to ask a question for many weeks, on this subject. Somehow, it is my misfortune that I failed to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: I think it is my misfortune.

Shri Nath Pai: Now that I have succeeded in catching your eye, let me put the question.

Mr. Speaker: We have discussed the question of cars enough.

Shri Nath Pai: I did not get an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: I wish the hon. Members do not pull me back. I have proceeded to the next question.

Shri Nath Pai: The first supplementary had not yet been put. You allowed the original questioner to put.

Mr. Speaker: But he did not rise.

Shri Nath Pai: But we did. *(Interruption).*

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. Next question.

A.C.C. Cement Factories in Pakistan

*363. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Ministry of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A.C.C. have sought the permission of the Government to sell their cement factories in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms and conditions are at present under discussion between Messrs. A.C.C Ltd., and the prospective purchaser.

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री : भारत और पाकिस्तान के मौजूदा तनाव को देखते हुए क्या सरकार यह आवश्यक समझती है कि यह एग्रीमेंट जारी रखा जाए ?

श्री कानूनगो : हिन्दुस्तान की जो कम्पनी है वह अपनी फैक्टरी बेचना चाहती है । जब अच्छी कीमत मिले तो बेच देना अच्छा ही है ।

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री : क्या सरकार को यह ध्यान है कि भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में आज सीमेंट की कमी है और उसके कारण कई कार्यक्रम रुके हुए हैं ? ऐसी अवस्था में सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : देश में सीमेंट की कमी है यह खयाल सरकार को है ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह तो है, लेकिन यह फैक्टरी तो पाकिस्तान में है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the precise reasons for the proposed step are political or economic?

Shri Kanungo: It is economic as far as the companies are concerned, because they are not allowed to repatriate their profits and they are not allowed to export their goods.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ए० सी० सी० के कितने कारखाने पाकिस्तान में हैं और उन में कितनी सम्पत्ति लगी हुई है ?

श्री कानूनगो : दो सीमेंट फैक्टरीज हैं । उन के बारे में पहले नैगोसिएशन हुआ था लेकिन गिर गया । अब फिर नैगोसिएशन हो रहा है । उनकी कीमत करीब दो करोड़ रुपए होगी ।

Mr. Speaker: Investment.

Shri Kanungo: The estimated price would be Rs. 2 crores.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What steps do the Government propose to take for the shifting of this factory and its erection in India?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Sir, my question has not been answered.

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): The transactions are going to be in cash and the payment will be in kind, perhaps in the form of cement. So, there will be no shifting of the factory.

Jute Industry

*364. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to terminate the working-time agreement in the jute industry;

(b) whether this has been done as a consequence of the Srivastava Committee's recommendations; and

(c) whether the purchase and sale of loom hours will be allowed to continue or will also be terminated with the agreement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Agreement has been annulled by the Indian Jute Mills Association with effect from the 1st February, 1964.

(b) This was one of the recommendations of the Srivastava Committee.

(c) There will no longer be any purchase or sale of loom hours.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that this working-time agreement was in force for many decades, should we take it that this annulment or termination of this agreement is a clear symptom of the fact that the industry is now enjoying an unprecedented prosperity and does not require this restrictive scheme any longer?

Shri Kanungo: Yes; for the last two years, the industry had had full production but it is conceivable that sometimes if the demand slackens there might be necessity of curtailing the capacity.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the terms of this annulment of termination are known to the Government and is there any provision whereby in future this agreement may be revived again?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. The circular letter which the IJMA sent to the members clearly says that it is annulled.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the fact that jute is an export commodity, may I know whether the decision about the timing of the annulment of the working-time agreement was taken in consultation with the Ministry of International Trade?

Shri Kanungo: This is an agreement between the members of the industry and Government has nothing to do with it.

Industrial Licences

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*365. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to exempt entrepreneurs seeking to set up industrial units with capital cost of less than Rs. 25 lakhs from the necessity of seeking industrial licences; and

(b) if so, how the growth of such industries will now be regulated?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and b). A copy of the Press Note issued in this connection is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2426/64.]

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what attempt is being made to supervise the setting up of the industries so that the total industrial set-up may not be lop-sided region-wise or even industry-wise?

Shri Kanungo: The point is, certain sizes of industries were kept out of the purview of the Licensing Act.

Now it has been expanded to industries which have upto Rs. 25 lakhs as capital investment. They will have to register and in the process of registration, we will know where they are going to be located and there will be no control over it.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

East Pakistan Migrants in Garo Hills

\+

S.N.Q. 3. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti;**
Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Rishang Keishing;
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 50,000 migrants have crossed into the Garo Hills and Khasi Jaintia Hills in Assam from East Pakistan;

(b) whether these migrants mostly belong to Hajong and Kachari tribes;

(c) whether they are likely to be settled in the adjoining hill areas, including NEFA; and

(d) what programme has been drawn up to ensure speedy rehabilitation of these fresh migrants to Assam?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, Sir. About 51,000 had crossed into the Garo Hills and about 1,500 into other districts in Assam upto the 22nd February, 1964.

(b) These migrants are mostly Garos, Hajongs and Koches.

(c) and (d). I am leaving for Assam on the 1st March, 1964 and would be visiting the Garo Hills accompanied by the Chief Minister of Assam. It is proposed to discuss the relief and rehabilitation schemes with the Government of Assam there and take decisions on the spot.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that the customs, culture and the ways of life of these people have closer affinity with the people in the areas where they have already migrated?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I take this information from the hon. Member.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the bold statement made by President Ayub in Karachi day before yesterday that the members of the Christian community who migrated to India from East Pakistan were now returning to their home? Has it lessened the burden of the Minister?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Amongst the people who have come, the number of Christians is fairly large, according to my information . . .

Some Hon. Members: How large?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: According to my information, I do not think anybody has gone back to East Pakistan. What I have been told by my two officers who went there is that there is a likelihood that a large number of others are also likely to come here.

Mr. Speaker: Has any rough assessment been made?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The number is 35,000 out of 51,000. That is my assessment.

श्री कछवाय : इन लोगों को बसाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें कितना रुपया खर्च करने वाली हैं ? क्या इस काम के लिए कोई धनराशि नियत की गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया है कि वे वहां पर कल जा रहे हैं और मौके पर पहुंच कर सब चीज़ देखेंगे व तय करेंगे ।

श्री कछवाय : क्या सरकार ने पहले से तय कर लिया है कि हम इस काम पर इतना रुपया खर्च करेंगे ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : अभी मैं ने बतलाया कि मैं कल वहां जा रहा हूं । चीफ मिनिस्टर असम भी मेरे साथ होंगे । मैं अपने अफसर भी ले जा रहा हूं और फाइनैंस के अफसर भी ले जा रहा हूं । इरादा यह है कि जितनी भी जल्दी हो सके उनको बसाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाय और जो भी तजावीज़ हों उन पर वहीं मौके पर बैठ कर फैसला कर लिया जाय ताकि उन अभागे लोगों को कैम्पों में बहुत देर तक न रहना पड़े ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह जो उधर से लगभग ५०,००० व्यक्ति आये हैं उन सब को असम में ही बसाने का गवर्नमेंट का इरादा है या भारत के अन्य भागों में उन को बसाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जब तक मैं वहां जा न लूं और तमाम चीज़ को देख न लूं तब तक जवाब देना मेरे लिए मुश्किल है । अलबत्ता यह बात यकीनी है कि जितने भी लोग आये हैं उन को यहां पर बसाना जरूरी है और हम उनको बसायेंगे

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता था . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मंत्री महोदय ने बतला तो दिया है कि वहां वह जाकर उनसे सलाह मशविरा करेंगे और देखेंगे कि कितने लोगों को वहां बसाया जा सकता है और बाकी जो बच रहेंगे उनको भी बसाने के लिए और जगह तलाश करेंगे । लेकिन जब तक वह मौके पर पहुंच न जायें और बातचीत न कर लें तब तक वह इसका जवाब कैसे दे सकते हैं ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that nearly 51,000 crossed up to 22nd February, 1964 and that he was going there tomorrow or today. I would like to know, before he goes there, and talks to the Chief Minister, what steps have been taken to rehabilitate them temporarily or give them any dole—by the Assam Government—and whether this entire expense is to be borne by the Government of Assam or the Centre is also contributing a portion of it; if so, to what extent?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: So far no rehabilitation measures have been adopted. Over a dozen relief camps have been opened. In these relief camps, according to my information, accommodation will be available for about 10,000 families. The relief expenditure including rehabilitation will be borne by the Government of India.

Shri Swell: Has the Government's attention been drawn to the statement by the World Christian Council in Geneva confirming that a very very large number of Christians have fled East Pakistan into Assam; if so, will the Government seek the co-operation of the different Christian organisations all over the world to come to the assistance of these Christian refugees and, will the Government take the opportunity of telling the whole Christian world and exposing East Pakistan in its true colours?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have seen the report. I have very great sympathy for every refugee who comes out, whether he is a Hindu or a Christian; it is my duty to see that they are properly rehabilitated.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Also Buddhists.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I add, Sir, that a few days ago we received a telegram from one of the Christian organisations—I cannot give the name at once—offering us a few thousand pounds of powder milk and some tarpaulins. The idea was that these should be air-lifted to Assam. Necessary action is being taken in the matter.

Mr. Speaker: The suggestion was that some appeal should be issued and it should be broadcast or some propaganda done so that the whole world may know.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We are already doing it.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that (a) Assam's economy is not capable of absorbing all these 50,000 or 60,000 refugees and, (b) since there are vast tracts of land available in NEFA, may I know why it is that Government have not considered the proposal of rehabilitating these new tribal migrants into Assam in NEFA and other border areas (a) with a view to give relief to Assam's economy and (b) in order to build up our border defences?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have already answered this question fully that I am going there, the Chief Minister would be there, the Finance officers would be there and that we are going to Garo Hills and staying there for two days with the idea of looking into the problem and seeing to what extent it can be resolved in the State itself.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister has stated that two officers of his Ministry have visited these refugees. May we know whether the causes that led to the fleeing of these very large number of Christians from Pakistan are religious persecution and communal frenzy, of which the first victims were the Hindus but now all the non-Muslim minorities in Pakistan are being persecuted? May we know whether this is a fact?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: According to the report given to me by these two officers, the reasons for migration as was ascertained from the local officers are, (1) looting and arson of the properties of the minorities in East Pakistan, (2) molestation of women and (3) feelings aroused against the members of the minority community in East Pakistan by the infiltrators who had been deported to East Pakistan.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do we have a clear guarantee from Government that whatever the difficulties of the Assam Government might be, the Minister goes with a determination to see that whatever is necessary for the relief and rehabilitation of these people will be actually done?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can give this assurance to the House. Besides that, an assurance has already been given by the Home Minister and the Finance Minister, apart from the Prime Minister who has also made a statement on these lines.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: May I know whether it is a fact that while these refugees were fleeing from Pakistan they were fired at by Pakistan riflemen as a result of which many were dead and many wounded. How many are dead and how many are wounded and what has the Minister done for the wounded?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Rehabilitation Minister takes charge only of live people who come to Indian territory. The moment they become refugees they become my charge. The rest of the matter may be the concern of the External Affairs and Home Ministries.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: How many are wounded?

Mr. Speaker: He has no knowledge of that.

Shri Basumatari: It is reported that most of the tribals had to leave behind their young and beautiful wives and daughters under coercion. May I know whether the Minister will look into that matter also when he visits that area?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That would be a matter for consideration either for the External Affairs or Home Ministry.

Shri Tyagi: Could the House have some idea of the number of non-Muslims killed in East Pakistan, because the press is giving the figure of 20,000?

Shri Raghunath Singh: 25,000.

Shri Tyagi: In view of the fact that it is the obvious and deliberate policy of Pakistan to squeeze out every non-Muslim from East Pakistan, we are anxious to know whether the Government is moving in the matter and whether it is trying to move the UNO to intervene in the matter or not?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is not within my jurisdiction to answer that question.

Shri Tyagi: What is the answer?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot answer it. A new question should be addressed to the concerned Minister.

Shri Tyagi: Could he not gather some information about the number of people killed? There are so many refugees coming from East Pakistan. Are the Government not making any efforts to get some reliable information in regard to the number of people killed?

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered it. A new question should be addressed to a different Ministry. He does not know it. Shri Maheswar Naik.

Shri Swell: Sir, on a point of order.

Shri Tyagi: The Home Minister is present here. He could answer it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Maheswar Naik.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Apart from rehabilitating and looking after the welfare of the unfortunate people who have fled from Pakistan, what is the Government of India doing for the protection of the life and property as well as the honour of the people who are left behind in Pakistan?

Shri Nath Pai: We are holding prayers.

Mr. Speaker: The Rehabilitation Minister cannot answer that question. Shri Mirza.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I gave a Calling Attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question now?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Before that I have to make a protest, and that is this. On the 24th of February....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Protest against the Speaker?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I gave a Calling Attention notice on this subject a week ago.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He can speak to me about it later; not now.

Shri Swell: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: On a point of order then, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: After the protest he now raises a point of order!

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: The point of order is this. A calling attention notice was given by me on the very same question on the 24th February, nearly a week back. I did not get any information, excepting that yesterday I was told that the Minister is touring the area and he might give the necessary information next week. Now this question is being answered, though my calling attention notice is not being attended to, and my name does not find a place even in the list.

Mr. Speaker: I have called him to put the question. He would have been entitled only to this one, that he may put a question. Now, instead of putting a question, he is raising a point of order.

Shri Swell: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is the other point of order?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Shall I put a question, Sir?

Has the hon. Minister monitored the broadcast from BBC and also read the papers published in England which give an entirely one-sided picture of this whole affairs and go to say that a few Christians left for India and most of them have gone back, while in the French press there is an account of the atrocities committed, rape and all that? May I know what steps Government has taken to bring to the notice of the world the realities of the situation? The Government wants a week's time to answer a simple question when the whole world is discussing this.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As I have said, the number of Christians is fairly large and, according to me, more are likely to come out. None of them is likely to go back. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: The Pakistan Radio is very active. (*Interruption*).

Shri Nath Pai: There is an aspect of this question which should be answered by the External Affairs Ministry. Sir, I seek your protection. There is one aspect of the question which needs to be answered by the External Affairs Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Now, this complete information cannot be elicited by means of this question. I have already spent 15 minutes on this. If the Members are so anxious, they can raise the discussion in some other form. We are taking up the General Budget and they might in their speeches press that point.

Shri Bade: When there is not sufficient land for rehabilitating the newcomers, will the Minister of Rehabilitation move the Pakistan Government by sending insipid and impotent protest notes that they want more land for the rehabilitation of these persons?

Mr. Speaker: This contagion is spreading very much.

Shri Swell: Sir, I seek your guidance. Day before yesterday I had raised the same point with the Home Minister and today also I put the same question to the Minister of Rehabilitation. But no answer has come. May I request that the Minister of Rehabilitation convey it to the Prime Minister, or you, Sir, convey it to the Prime Minister that he may kindly make a statement on this question of seeking the help of the outside world and educating the Christian world about the treatment of Pakistan towards minorities?

Mr. Speaker: These are suggestions. (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bade: So many questions are put to the Minister and he is sitting silent. What is the use of asking these questions?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more questions on this.

Shri A. P. Jain: No question; a clarification. . .

Shri Raghunath Singh: Only one clarification.

Mr. Speaker: I would request them to find other means.

Shri Hem Barua: We want your guidance, Sir. It is the interest of the country. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give advice to the hon. Members. I am here to decide the issues when they come up. Papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Tea to France

*354. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has recently approved the proposal to reduce

customs duty on tea import, and if so, to what extent; and

(b) the extent to which export of Indian tea to France is likely to improve during the year as a result of this concession?

The Minister of Internationl Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-2427/64].

Handloom Weavers

*366. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Industry** of be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that adequate amount of yarn is not made available at present to the handloom weavers specially in West Bengal;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy it?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). No such report has been received from handloom weavers of West Bengal. Government are however aware of some shortage in yarn of higher counts in relation to the steadily-increasing demand for such counts. The Textile Commissioner has been assisting the handloom sector by making special allotments from mills. It is not possible to augment substantially the supply of high-count yarn to meet the increasing demand as such yarn is produced out of imported cotton involving extra expenditure of foreign exchange.

Price of Woollen Goods

***367. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the extra-ordinary increase in the prices of wool and woollen cloth this year;

(b) the steps Government have taken to check this; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the raw wool production in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2428/64).

Industrial Trade Fair in Bangkok

***368. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the second Bangkok Industrial Trade Fair;

(b) if so, the aspects of Indian Industry which were displayed in the Fair; and

(c) how far the prospects of Indian trade with Thailand have improved thereby?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Government of India did not officially participate in the Fair but the Cotton Textiles and the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Councils at Bombay were given assistance to put up a joint stall.

(b) (i) Cotton textile fabrics and hosiery items;

(ii) Rayon and synthetic textiles fabrics; and

(iii) Light engineering goods like fans, sewing machines, batteries and air-condtioners were displayed.

(c) The Indian exhibits displayed at the Fair have created a favourable impression, and it is reasonable to expect some improvement of trade as a result of the interest created.

Import of Automobile Spare Parts

*369. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licences issued to import automobile spare parts are sold at a high premium in the market;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have been detected during 1963; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir; not to our knowledge.

(b) and (c). During the year 1963, only one complaint has been received in which it has been alleged that licences involving automobile spare parts valued at Rs. 6 lakhs have been misused. This case is under investigation and suitable action against the party will be taken in case anything incriminating established against them.

Mica Export

*370. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided to ban the export of mica on consignment basis and to regulate the export of mica scrap and waste; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was noticed that whereas the total quantity of mica exported from India had been increasing, the total foreign exchange earnings and prices per unit had been declining. The main reasons were:—

(i) Due to several internal competition and pressure of foreign buyers, the Indian suppliers were under-cutting prices below any reasonable levels.

(ii) Export of mica was generally made on consignment basis with the result that labourers working in the mica industry were not often getting their wages regularly because the payment to them depended on the realisation of earnings against sales made on consignment basis, the payments for which in some cases were delayed as much as 18 to 24 months from the date of shipping of consignments. Further, consignment sales gave stray bargaining powers to the importers who sometimes taking advantage of the position, would dictate terms and the exporters had therefore no option but to make distress sales. This made the sale of mica very uneconomic with the result that some of the mines had even to be closed and the condition of the worker was deteriorating.

(iii) Mica waste exports were coming in the way of export of mica splittings to the detriment of export of mica and foreign exchange earned therefrom.

In consultation with the Mica Export Promotion Council, state governments concerned and other mica interests, the following steps have been taken to regulate the export of mica:

(a) Export of mica on consignment basis has been stopped w.e.f. 1st February 1964.

(b) Floor prices for certain broadly accepted varieties of splittings have been fixed and their shipments from 15th February, 1964 are allowed, on those floor prices or at higher prices.

(c) Export of mica scrap, mica waste and factory cuttings has been banned w.e.f. 1st February, 1964.

Import of Newsprint from Canada

*371. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation recently signed a contract for the import of 25,000 tons of newsprint from Canada;

(b) if so, the terms of the contract; and

(c) the present requirements and availability of newsprint per year?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contract signed with M/s. Abitibi Sales Co. Ltd., Toronto-2 (Canada) by the State Trading Corporation provides for the sale of about 25,000 metric tons of unglazed newsprint for supply between 1st April, 1964 and 31st March, 1965. The minimum quantity which can be supplied as a separate lot is 25 metric tons and the sellers have undertaken to utilize Indian ships for shipping at least 50 per cent of the total tonnage. The prices are satisfactory as compared to ruling international prices.

(c) The current year's requirements of imported newsprint by the newspaper industry are about 1,20,000 metric tons. Imports are likely to be limited to 90,000 metric tons as about 30,000 tons will be met by indigenous production.

बिहार में औद्योगिक बस्तियां

६८७. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री २९ नवम्बर, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस काम के लिये चुने गये चौदह नगरों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) से (ग), एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—२४२९।६४]

Powerloom Enquiry Committee

688. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Powerloom Enquiry Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main findings and recommendations; and

(c) whether the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. A copy of the Report will be laid on the Table of the House together with the decisions of the Government thereon in due course.

Heavy Industries in U.P.

689. **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of heavy industries which have been established by Central Government in U.P.;

(b) the total estimated cost and production capacity of each of those industries; and

(c) the names and locations of the industries which are to be set up during the remaining period of the Third Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). In so far as the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering are concerned, a Heavy Electrical Project is being established at Ranipur near Hardwar. The plant has been designed for the manufacture of 1·5 million KW of steam turbines and turbo alternators in 50, 100 & 200 MW sizes, 1·2 million KW hydro-turbines and generators in unit sizes upto 100 MW and 0·52 million KW of DC & AC electric machines. The value of annual production is estimated at Rs. 40 crores. The total cost of the project including township and training school is likely to be Rs. 74 crores.

Industrial Units in U.P.

690. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new industrial units established in U.P. during the Third Plan period so far; and

(b) the number of industrial units proposed to be established during this period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Export of Indian Pharmaceuticals

691. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have extensive surveys for market of the Indian pharmaceuticals in the West Asian countries;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Commercial Secretaries working in Indian Missions abroad conduct market surveys every year on selected commodities in the area under their jurisdiction. Similarly Export Promotion Council concerned conduct market surveys. The Basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals and Soaps Export Promotion Council wanted permission to send a market survey team-cum-trade delegation to Kenya, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kuwait and Aden. The proposal in its form has not been accepted by the Government of India. The Basic Chemicals Council is expected to work out fresh proposals in this regard.

Government, however, do not propose to have extensive surveys for market of the Indian pharmaceuticals in the West Asian countries for the reason that the Commercial Secretaries abroad would in the normal course conduct such surveys if they consider that market surveys on this item can have priority over other items and can be conducted within the funds allotted.

Heavy Electrical Transformer Factory in Kerala

692. **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Heavy Electrical Transformer Factory in Kerala;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration has been sought; and

(d) if so, with which country and the terms and conditions thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (d). M/s. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum have been granted a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 to set up a new industrial undertaking in Ernakulam District (Kerala State) for the manufacture of transformers for a capacity of 600,000 KVA per annum in collaboration with M/s. Hitachi Ltd. of Japan. The foreign company will participate in the Issued Capital of the proposed Undertaking to the extent of 26 per cent and will also be paid royalty and technical assistance charges. The factory is expected to commence production by 1965.

Auto and Electrical Engineering Industries

693. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of auto and electrical Engineering industries including tyres and rubbers functioning in the country;

(b) whether their products are sufficient to meet the demand of the country; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) 164 units.

(b) The present production of auto and electrical engineering industries is not sufficient to meet the demand of the country. The licensed capacity and production of automobile tyres is adequate to meet the requirements in the country.

(c) Sufficient capacities have already been sanctioned to meet the country's requirements and all possible assistance is being given to the manufacturers to step up their production.

Trade Agreement with Nigeria

694. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Industries and Trade of Northern Region of Nigeria, during his recent visit, held negotiations about trade collaboration in the fields of jute and textile industries between Nigeria and India;

(b) if so, the outcome of these negotiations; and

(c) whether any trade delegation from India is likely to visit Nigeria to finalise any trade agreement?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Minister of Industries and Trade of Northern Region of Nigeria, during his recent visit to this country, among other matters discussed generally about the scope that existed in Negeria for collaboration in the industrial fields including jute, textiles and other industries.

(c) There is possibility of an Indian Businessmen Goodwill Delegation visiting Nigeria.

Iron Deposits near Calicut

695. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore deposits have been discovered near Calicut in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the quantity and quality of iron ore discovered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). No new discoveries have been made. The deposits are known for some time. The State Government are planning to undertake detailed investigation to

assess the exact reserves in the Nanminda area of the Kozhikode (Calicut) district.

Subsidies to Industries

696. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large, medium and Khadi and Village Industries which have been subsidized by Government after the First Plan;

(b) the amount/percentage and period of subsidy; and

(c) the amount paid in this connection till the end of 1963?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Rubberised Coir Fibre Production

697. { Shri A. K. Gopalan: / Shri Warior: / Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up factories in Kerala for producing rubberised coir fibre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following three parties from Kerala have been granted licences for the import of machinery for the production of rubberised coir fibre articles and they are taking necessary action for the construction of factory buildings and import of machinery:—

(i) M/s. Fibre Foam (P) Ltd. Baliapatam, (Jaya Saw Mills).

(ii) M/s. Basco Enterprises (Shri B. A. Lalwani), Bombay.

(iii) M/s. Associated Rubber and Fibre Industries, Cochin (G. L. Kilikar).

Composite Glass Factory at Hyderabad

698. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1581 on the 13th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the terms of collaboration with Hungary for setting up a composite glass factory at Hyderabad have since been submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the terms of collaboration; and

(c) the capacity of the project?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The terms of collaboration are under consideration.

(c) The licensed capacity of the project for the various items is as follows:—

Name of Article	Capacity (Annual)
1. Sheet Glass	24 M. sq. ft.
2. Glass Bottles	12000 tons.
3. Glass Shells	20 M. Pieces i.e. 900 tons.
4. Glass tubes	900 tons
5. Crystal Glass and Glassware	1500 tons.

Tea Research Stations

699. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of research stations on tea which are being run by the Tea Association in North and South India with their names and locations; and

(b) how their working will be co-related to the Tea Research Association to be set up by the Tea Board?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah) (a) Three, two

of which are in North and one in South India. These are:—

Tocklai Experimental Station, Tocklai (Assam).

Dooars Tea Research Institute, Mal, Jalpaiguri (West Bengal).

Tea Experiment Station, Devarshola, Nilgiris (South India).

(b) The Tea Research Association has been set up by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and not by the Tea Board. The Tocklai Experimental Station, Jorhat (Assam) has been taken over by the Tea Research Association. The Indian Tea Planters' Association who run the Dooars Tea Research Institute at Mal, Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) have not yet joined the Tea Research Association. Similarly, the Tea Experiment Station at Devarshola has not come within the fold of the Tea Research Association as the United Planters' Association of South India who run this Station have not joined the scheme.

Delimitation of Constituencies

**700. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States in which the Delimitation Commission has completed the delimitation work; and

(b) the number of States which still remain to be delimited?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The Delimitation Commission has—

(i) completed the delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu;

(ii) completed its public sittings to consider the objections and suggestions received from the public in respect of its proposals relating to Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. Final orders in respect of these States will be published shortly;

(iii) finalised its draft proposals in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Pondicherry. The proposals in respect of Andhra Pradesh have been published on the 25th February, 1964, and those in respect of Mysore by about the middle of March, 1964. The draft proposals in respect of Pondicherry cannot, however, be published until the list of scheduled castes in the Union Territory of Pondicherry is notified by the President.

As regards the other States, the prelimianry work of compiling relevant statistics, getting maps ready through the State Government and drawing up provisional delimitation proposals is going on.

Survey of Mizo Hills

701. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has been surveying the western part of Aidal in the Mizo Hills of Assam; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result of this survey the existence of petroleum in this area has been discovered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes Sir. The investigation is in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

Formic Acid Plant

702. Shri Kappen: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the large demand for formic acid for the rapidly developing rubber industry in Kerala, the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government to

set up a formic acid plant in the State; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No such proposal has been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

ग्वालियर में इस्पात का कारखाना

७०३. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या **इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्वालियर में एक इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए उपबन्ध किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संयंत्र की क्षमता क्या होगी ; और

(ग) इस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होगी ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Automobile Tyres

704. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of car, truck, jeep and motor cycle or scooter tyres exported from India since the ban on export of rubber tyres was removed and total volume of foreign exchange earned thereby;

(b) the names of tyre manufacturers who have resumed export of tyres on a sizable scale; and

(c) the extent to which India is self-sufficient in the matter of automobile tyres?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2430/64].

(c) India is self-sufficient in the matter of automobile tyres.

Production and Import of Skelp

705. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and quantity of skelp imported during 1963;

(b) the estimates of indigenous production of skelp for 1964, 1965 and 1966;

(c) the capacity licensed so far to manufacture pipes and tubes out of the indigenous skelp; and

(d) whether more capacity will be licensed in the near future to manufacture pipes and tubes out of the skelp, both indigenous as well as imported?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Htavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi) (a) and (b).

(In thousand Metric tonnes)

Year	Indigenous Production of skelp	Import of skelp
1963	172·6	28·8 (upto Nov 63).
1964*	215·0	
1965*	250·0	
1966*	290·0	

*(Estimated)

(c) About 735440 tons per annum.

(d) No, Sir.

Licences for Components of Watch Industry

706. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of import licences for components and raw materials for

watch industry issued during 1961, 1962 and 1963;

(b) the number out of them revoked, if any, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of such revoked licences that have been so far returned?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Woollen Industry

707. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the woollen industry in the country on the basis of a report submitted by a team of Australian Wool Experts;

(b) if so, the modifications contemplated under the report; and

(c) the action taken in this direction so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The team in its report submitted in the middle of December, 1963 has laid considerable emphasis on establishing competitive quality and cost structures by a selective process which will result in the modernisation of those units which are capable of taking advantage of modern wool textile technology. The report *inter alia* suggested that the programme should, therefore, mainly be confined to the 'hard core of competently-managed operations' and should be done with the up-to-date machinery. As regards small units it is considered that they can be gradually improved by the small-scale industry with the help of State and Central Governments. It has, therefore, been proposed to carry out the programme of modernisation in respect of the competently-managed bigger units for the present, and steps are being taken on these lines.

Industrial Units in Madras

708. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small-scale industrial units functioning at present in Madras State; and

(b) the amount invested in them, the turn-over effected and the mandays and money value of employment secured?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The number of small scale industrial units registered in Madras is 6,342. There should be many more small scale industrial units which, however, are not registered.

(b) The time and labour involved in the collection of information called for in the question will not be commensurate with the results.

जिला शहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश) में कोयले की खानें

७०६. श्री उटिया क्या **इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में शहडोल जिले की धनपुरी और अमरिया कोयला खानों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार (भूतपूर्व रीवा रियासत) तथा वर्तमान सरकार के कितने शेयर हैं और

(ख) १९६२-६३ में सरकार को कितना लाभ हुआ ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) और (ख). भूतपूर्व रीवा स्टेट के महाराजा के नाम पर रीवा कोलफील्ड्ज लि० (Rewa Coal fields Ltd.) के ९०,४०० शेयरों (Shares) के स्वामित्व पर बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय (High Court) में मुकदमा चल रहा था, और उस न्यायालय ने अब केन्द्रीय सरकार के पक्ष में फैसला

दिया है । किन्तु ये शेयर अभी तक भूतपूर्व रीवा स्टेट के महाराजा के नाम पर ही हैं और इन का अभी भारत के राष्ट्रपति के नाम पर हस्तांतरण नहीं हुआ है । वास्तविक रूप से शेयरों के हस्तांतरण होने के बाद ही लाभ का विनिधान (allocation) किया जावेगा ।

Tea Export to Japan

710. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tea Board is taking some effective steps to increase export of tea to Japan; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in that direction?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) In view of the fact that Japan herself is a producer and exporter of tea and only a limited quantity of black tea allowed to be imported under their Foreign Exchange Allocation System, mainly for blending purposes, the Tea Board's promotional efforts have to be on a limited scale, generally at trade levels.

(b) The Tea Board has been participating in the Black Tea Festivals organised by departmental stores and the Japan Black Tea Association to promote the consumption of black tea in Japan. The last participation in such a festival in November, 1963 wherein good quality Indian tea for service, promotional literature etc. on Indian tea for distribution sent by the Tea Board evoked considerable interest and good publicity in Japanese Trade Journals. The Board is also making efforts to arrange the service of Indian tea at the time of the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo.

Bauxite Deposits in Maharashtra

711. Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bauxite deposits have been found in Maharashtra State; if so, their location;

(b) whether the Maharashtra Government have a proposal to start Aluminium factory in the State; if so, its location; and

(c) whether any licence has been given by the Central Government to start Aluminium factory in Maharashtra State to make use of the Bauxite that has been found in the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Bauxite deposits have been known to exist in Kolhapur, Kolaba, Thana and Satara Districts of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was issued in March 1960 to a firm in the private sector for establishment of an aluminium smelter at Popuhli near Chiplun in Ratnagiri District.

In view of the failure of the licensees to implement the project, alternate proposals for establishment of an Aluminium smelter in Maharashtra State are under consideration. The Maharashtra Government have also shown interest in associating themselves with the aluminium project to be started in the State.

Nahan Foundry

712. Shri David Munzni: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import licences granted by Government to the Nahan Foundry for importing raw materials and parts for manufacture of electric motors remained unutilised for years; and

(b) if so, full particulars of the import licences granted to the Nahan Foundry during the last six years with the date of licence and actual date of import?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

जापान को इस्पात उद्योग का शिष्टमंडल

७१३. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस्पात उद्योग का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला एक शिष्टमंडल १७ फरवरी, १९६४ को जापान के लिए रवाना हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस शिष्टमंडल के कौन-कौन सदस्य हैं ; और

(ग) शिष्ट मंडल की इस यात्रा का प्रयोजन क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). सरकारी अधिकारियों, डिजाइनरों तथा इस्पात संयंत्र उपकरण निर्माताओं तथा इस्पात संयंत्र प्रचालकों का एक शिष्टमंडल १७ फरवरी, १९६४ को जापान गया है। इस देश में इस्पात उद्योग में मितव्ययिता के उपाय करने के विचार से शिष्टमंडल जापान में इस्पात कारखानों के पूंजीगत तथा परिचालन लागत सम्बन्धी विभिन्न अंगों का अध्ययन करेगा। शिष्टमंडल के सदस्य निम्नलिखित हैं :—

१. श्री एन० एन० वाचूं, सचिव, लोहा और इस्पात विभाग — नेता

२. श्री के० एल० घेई, अपर सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय — सदस्य

३. श्री के० एस० सीतारामेय्या डिप्टी चीफ इंजीनियर भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना — सदस्य

४. श्री आर० पी० सिन्हा, डिप्टी चीफ डिजाइन इंजीनियर, सैंट्रल इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड डिजाइन ब्यूरो, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड — सदस्य

५. श्री एस० कुंडु, सीनियर डिजाइन इंजीनियर, हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग प्रोजक्ट — सदस्य

६. श्री आर० एन० चटर्जी, सीनियर इंजीनियर, हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड — सदस्य

७. श्री के० एच० कुटार, सहायक नरल मैनेजर, टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी — सदस्य

८. श्री जगदीश तालवार, ब्लास्ट फर्नेस मैनेजर, इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी — सदस्य

९. श्री एस० वी० रामन, सहायक अधीक्षक, (स्टील मेल्टिंग शाप) राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना — सदस्य

१०. श्री जी० रामनाथन, उप-सचिव, लोहा और इस्पात विभाग — सदस्य सचिव

Import of Rubber

714. { **Shri Maniyangadan:**
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board assessees the quantity of natural rubber that has to be imported for consumption in India every year;

(b) whether the quantity of natural rubber that is licensed to be imported every year is the same as suggested by the Rubber Board;

(c) whether there is any difference and if so, what; and

(d) the criterion in issuing import licenses for natural rubber to various manufacturers in the country?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The licences for the import of natural rubber are issued to the manufacturers on the recommendation of the Directorate General of Technical Development after taking into consideration the following factors:

(i) the total overall shortage of rubber in the country estimated by the Rubber Board;

(ii) the manufacturer's past consumption of rubber;

(iii) the manufacturer's estimated consumption of rubber in the future;

(iv) stocks of rubber held by the manufacturer on the date of application for a fresh licence;

(v) purchases of rubber by the manufacturer from the local market;

(vi) expected arrivals of rubber against the unutilised import licences possessed by the manufacturer on the date of fresh application.

Iron Ore Export to Czechoslovakia and East Germany

715. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreements for purchase of iron ore from India have been signed with Czechoslovakia and East Germany by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have so far concluded contracts for supply of 1,40,000 long tons of iron ore to Czechoslovakia during January 1964—March, 1964. Negotiations with Czechoslovakia will be held shortly for further supply of iron ore during 1964. Negotiations will also be held shortly with the German Democratic Republic for supply of iron ore to that country during 1964.

Export of Glass

716. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give more incentives for export of glass and glass products from India;

(b) if so, the nature of incentives given; and

(c) the extent to which the export is likely to increase as a result thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With effect from 1st March, 1963 import entitlement against export of glass and glassware under the E. P. Scheme for Chemicals and Allied Products was revised from 20 per cent to 70 per cent. Out of this entitlement, 50 per cent is allowed to be used for import of soda ash and the balance for import of inorganic chemicals required for the Industry.

(c) It is too early to assess the results of the increase in the incentives. However, exports during the first 8 months of the current financial year have shown an increase of Rs. 3.1 lakhs over the exports of the corresponding period of the last year.

—

12.19 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Could I have a moment's indulgence? We had sent a calling attention notice and I am told the Minister is going away today. If the Minister of Rehabilitation goes away, the question on a very urgent matter would be kept hanging. Sir, we had tabled a calling attention notice . . .

Mr. Speaker: I will just find out and see if it is of such an urgency that this should be replied . . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If I may say so, the West Bengal Chief Minister has said that . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have seen that and I am assuring him that I will just see if it is such an urgent matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You can decide that here and now, because today is the last day of this week, and the hon. Minister is going away . .

Mr. Speaker: I have already taken note of it. I have got that notice and I have seen it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You may please make sure that the hon. Minister will be here to give answer to it today.

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement on Food Situation

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the food situation in the country. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2422/64].

Annual Report of Hindustan Cables Limited, and Review by Government on working thereof

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, District Burdwan, for the year 1962-63 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2423/64].

Government of India's protest note to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government of India's protest note dated the 26th February, 1964, to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, New Delhi. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2424/64].

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बोलूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मेरा खयाल है इस वक्त नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक नुक्ता उठाया था मंत्री-परिषद् की सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी के बारे में और मुझे इत्तिला मिली है कि मैं उसको उठा नहीं सकता । मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह बड़ा अहम सवाल है और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि गुड़ के मामले का एक अपराधी भाग जाएगा ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा जी, मने सुन लिया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसको मैं इस वक्त उठाना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस वक्त इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब फिर किस वक्त मुझे को आप इस सवाल को उठाने देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आ जायें । मुझे बता दें कि कौन व्यक्ति है और कहां वह जाएगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने आपको लिख दिया है । अगर यह बात मुझे कही गई होती तो मैं जरूर आता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब दरख्वास्त कर देता हूं कि आ जायें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कब मुझ को वक्त मिलेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी जब मैं यहां से उठूंगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कल परसों पुलिस कार्रवाई करने वाली थी । आज तो इसको यहां आ जाना चाहिये .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : आप देश में से भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, इस तरह से कैसे वह समाप्त होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, इस तरह से कोई सवाल नहीं उठाया जा सकता है । अगर आप आना नहीं चाहते हैं तो लिख कर भेज दीजिये और मैं उस पर एकशन ले लूंगा . . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जब मूंदड़ा कांड में ला मिनिस्ट्री से कोई राय नहीं ली गई थी । इस छोटे से कांड को ला मिनिस्ट्री के पास रेफर किया गया, इसकी क्या जरूरत थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहस उठाने की इस वक्त इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बहस नहीं हो रही है । जब अन्न मंत्री ने कहा था कि उन्होंने कागज नहीं देखे, तब एक कानून मंत्री को कागज दिखाये जा चुके थे और ब्रह्म प्रकाश जी को छुड़ाने के लिए वह हिदायत दे चुके थे । तब लोक सभा के प्रति मंत्री-परिषद् की जो सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है, वह चलेगी या नहीं चलेगी ?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Now that the matter has come up before the House, and now that the House is seized of the matter, may I ask this question? . . .

Mr. Speaker: The House is not seized of the matter.

Shri Nath Pai: But you have allowed almost a discussion . . .

Mr. Speaker: The House is not seized of it.

Shri Nath Pai: You have heard all kinds of submissions on this, as the proceedings will show. Why should I be debarred from making my submission, when you have heard already submissions by others? I had also raised the question. I want to know from the hon. Minister what this new practice is that when there are charges framed by the police, they consult the Law Ministry. Why have they done so in this particular case? Of course, the hon. Minister can say that the investigation is still going on. But when the matter has been raised here, why should we not have a clarification? I do not want to challenge your authority, Sir, but if certain submissions are allowed to be made, by others, why should I not also continue to make my submission on the same subject?

I am happy that you have allowed Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia to speak, but I want to know why I should not continue.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has done it already.

Shri Nath Pai: Now, I would frame my question.

Mr. Speaker: He has already said what he wanted to say.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Home Minister is here . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing any Minister to answer any of these things that have been asked in this manner.

Shri Nath Pai: I would never say that you are unfair, but I think that this will be rather . . .

Mr. Speaker: This is as good as saying that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कहना चाहता हूं . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह से नहीं कह सकते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उनकी बात को तो सुन लीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: आपने मेरे प्रति कोई पक्षपात नहीं दिखाया है । मैं अपनी बात भी नहीं कह पाया हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पक्षपात तो मुझे मि० नाथ पाई ने कहा है कि मैंने आपको इजाजत दे कर दिखाया है । उनको इजाजत नहीं दी है . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अपनी बात मैं नहीं कह पाया हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब बाहर जायेंगे तब आपस में फैसला कर लीजियेगा कि पक्षपात दिखाया या नहीं दिखाया ।

12.24 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government business in this House during the week commencing 2nd March, 1964 will consist of:—

(i) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper,

(ii) Discussion on the food situation on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Food and Agriculture,

(iii) General discussion on the General Budget for 1964-65.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I am very sorry that you got the impression that I even remotely intended to insinuate that you were showing partiality. I do not know if my hon. friend Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia also got that impression. All I say now is that since the matter has been willy-nilly, perhaps without your permission, raised, it is better to have a clarification and end it. That was what I said, and it was in that context that I said that since it had been allowed, I might continue. I never suggested or even remotely or indirectly or by implication or covertly cast any aspersions on your impartiality. I hope you will accept this. All I said was that it was better to have the matter clarified since the hon. Home Minister was also present here in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshingabad): With regard to the business of the House, by way of clarification and by way of a gentle reminder to the Minister, may I request again that the Reports of the various Ministries must come before the House at least a week, if not earlier, before the Ministries' Demands are taken up in the House? Secondly, the schedule for the discussion of the Ministries'

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Demands for Grants must also be finalised. We have not got the sequence of it so far, nothing at all. I hope this will be taken in hand very very soon.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has promised that he will take steps.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अमन, चैन व्यवस्था और कानून के बारे में जो मसला उठाया गया था, वह बहुत जरूरी मसला था। इंसान जिन्दा जलाये जाते हैं, कत्लेआम होता है। इंसान से जिन्दगी की कोई कीमत ही नहीं रह गई है देश में। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस पर वाकायदा तौर पर चर्चा इस हफ्ते होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि बार बार इसको उठाया जा रहा है, मैं मेम्बर साहिबान से चाहता हूं कि वे इस बात पर गौर करें कि आया कोई आर्डर रह सकेगा अगर यह हो कि यहां हर एक जो मेम्बर है वह खड़ा हो कर अपने आप सवाल उठाना शुरू कर दे और मैं कहता हूं कि उस तरह से न किया जाये? जो भी सवाल उठाया जाने वाला हो, उसकी मुझे पहले इत्तिला दी जानी चाहिये जब मुझ पता न हो और ऐसे ही किसी सवाल को उठा दिया जाये तो ऐसे कैसे काम चलेगा। एक दिन आगे भी कनफ्यूशन हुआ था। बात कुछ पूछी जा रही थी मैंने कुछ और ही जवाब दे दिया क्योंकि मेरे पास न तो नोटिस था और न ही मुझे इत्तिला दी गई थी।

श्री किशन पटनायक : (सम्बलपुर): इसका तो नोटिस है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब नोटिस दिया जाता है और उसका जवाब दे दिया जाता है तो जिस किसी को शिकायत हो वह मुझे लिख सकता है या मेरे पास आ सकता है। इस तरह से मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं।

श्री किशन पटनायक : लिखा भी जाता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब लिख दिया जाता है और उसका जवाब आ जाता है तो उसके इस तरह से उठाया नहीं जा सकता है। इस तरह से किसी सवाल को उठाने की मैं बिल्कुल इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं हाउस के मेम्बर साहिबान की मैं इस मामले में मिलवर्तन चाहता हूं। बिना उसके कभी आर्डर नहीं रह सकेगा। अगर इस तरह से काम चलेगा, जिसकी मर्जी आए वह उठे, जिस वक्त चाहे और जब जी चाहे बोलना शुरू कर दे, तो

श्री बागड़ी : मैं पूछ कर उठा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य श्री नाथ पाई ने अभी मुझे यकीन दिलाया है कि उनका कोई इरादा नहीं था और मैंने उसको बिल्कुल एक्सेप्ट किया और मुझे कभी खयाल नहीं हो सकता है कि मि० नाथ पाई ऐसा करेंगे। लेकिन इस तरह से कार्रवाई नहीं चल सकेगी अगर हर एक मेम्बर इस तरह से उठ कर बोलना शुरू कर देगा। बार बार मैंने दरख्वास्त की है, अपील की है, मिलवर्तन मांगी है लेकिन फिर भी क्यों मेम्बर साहिबान बार बार जिद करके चलते हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। इस में मैं सभी मेम्बर साहिबान की कोआप्रेशन चाहता हूं। जितना भी समय मैं रीजनेबल समझूं हर एक डिसकशन पर मैं देने के लिए तैयार हूं और मैं दे रहा हूं लेकिन जो कायदा है जो कानून है, उसके मुताबिक ही चला जाये, ऐसे नहीं।

12.27 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—RAILWAYS (*Contd.*)

Mr. Speaker: Further discussion and voting on the remaining Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1964-65, together with the cut motions moved.

Out of the 8 hours and 30 minutes allotted, 6 hours and 15 minutes have been taken, leaving 2 hours 15 minutes.

Shri D. J. Naik was on his legs.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Would you kindly indicate as to when you expect to call upon the hon. Minister to reply? Will it be today or on Monday?

Mr. Speaker: No, today I will finish it.

The Minister wants half an hour to reply. I will call him at about 1-45 P.M.

Shri Nambiar: Today we have private Members' Business.

Mr. Speaker: I know it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are well aware that the non-official business will be taken up at 2 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Even if we have to push it by 15 minutes, we will dispose of the Demands for Grants today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As only 4½ hours have been fixed for the food debate on Monday, and as we are sitting till 6 O'clock, the reply could easily be given from 12-30 to 1-30 P.M. on Monday, that is, one hour.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Let us see if there is time.

Shri D. J. Naik.

श्री दे० जी० नायक (पंचमहल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने झुण्ड कांडला के बारे में कहा था कि उस लाइन का कांस्ट्रक्शन जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू कर दिया जाये । इससे दो फायदे और भी होंगे। एक तो यह कि कंडला पोर्ट का कनेक्शन भोपाल के साथ ब्राडगेज से हो जायेगा और दूसरे यह कि कुछ फासला भी कम हो जायेगा ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वेस्टर्न रेलवे के डीजलाइजेशन का प्रोग्राम करना चाहिये और वह फेज्ड प्रोग्राम होना चाहिये । गुजरात में काफी मात्रा में तेल पैदा हो रहा है जबकि सारा कोयला बिहार से आता है । वेस्टर्न रेलवे से कोयला बिहार से लाना पड़ता है । अगर इस रेलवे के डीजलाइजेशन का फेज्ड प्रोग्राम हो जाये तो बिहार से कोयला लाने में जो मुश्किलें होती हैं उसमें कमी हो जायेगी । आज जो डीजलाइजेशन हो रहा है वह वहीं हो रहा है जहां पर कोयला बहुत होता है । सही बात तो यह है कि जहां कोयला नहीं पैदा होता है और तेल काफी पैदा होता है वहां पर डीजलाइजेशन होना चाहिये ।

तीसरी बात इन्दौर और दोहद लाइन के कंस्ट्रक्ट करने के बारे में है । उस लाइन का सर्वे करीब बीस वर्ष पहले अंग्रेजों के जमाने में हुआ था । यह सब ट्राइबल एरिया है । हम कहते हैं कि हमें ट्राइबल एरियाज का डेवेलपमेंट करना है । मगर वहां पर यातायात की बड़ी मुश्किलें हैं । इसलिये वहां पर सबसे पहले कम्युनिकेशन का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये । इन्दौर और दोहद के अलाइनमेंट के बारे में श्री बड़े में भी कहा है । अगर इन्दौर से दोहद तक वाया बरवानी अलाइनमेंट हो जाये तो वहां आदिवासियों का विकास आसानी से हो सकेगा । वहां पर जंगल हैं इसलिये जंगल इण्डस्ट्री अच्छी हो सकती है । अगर रेलवे वहां हो जाये तो और भी इण्डस्ट्रीज भी शरू हो सकती हैं । वहां पर मिनरल्स बहुत होते हैं ।

हमारे यहां देहरादून एक्सप्रेस ही एक ट्रेन है जो कि एक्सप्रेस है । दूसरी लोकल है जो कि रात में जाती है । देहरादून एक्सप्रेस सुविधाजनक ट्रेन है लेकिन उसमें एक या दो बोगी मिलीटरी की होती हैं, एक डाइनिंग कार्स होती हैं । एक या दो स्लीपर कोच होती हैं । जिस के कारण तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है । मैंने देखा है कि आदिवासी लोग स्टेशन पर इधर उधर घूमते रहते हैं । उनको

[श्री दे० जी० नायक]

किसी डब्बे में जगह नहीं मिलती है । जिस डब्बे के सामने चढने के लिये जाते हैं वहा पर लोग कहने लगते हैं कि जगह नहीं है, जगह नहीं है । नतीजा यह होता है कि वे सारी रात स्टेशन पर पड़े रह जाते हैं ।

इसलिये एक और ट्रेन भोपाल से अहमदाबाद तक शुरू करनी चाहिये । भोपाल और अहमदाबाद दोनो ही दो अलग अलग स्टेट्स की कैपिटल्स हैं। अहमदाबाद बड़ी भारी इंडस्ट्रियल जगह है । भोपाल से अहमदाबाद तक एक ही गाड़ी जाती है इसलिये एक दूसरी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन शुरू की जानी चाहिये ।

हमारे यहां एक रेलवे कालोनी है । उस रेलवे कालोनी में एक मल्टी पर्पज स्कूल खोलने का प्रोग्राम है । लेकिन वहां पर पहले होस्टल बनाया गया है, स्कूल नहीं बना है । इस तरह से **"कार्ट विफोर दि हार्स"** जैसी बात हो रही है । आज होस्टल किसी काम नहीं आ रहा है । मालूम नहीं कब यह मल्टी पर्पज स्कूल बनेगा और कब काम शुरू करेगा । एजुकेशन के बारे में एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि रेलवे कालोनी में काफी लोग हैं । वहां पर बगाली भी हैं और मद्रासी भी हैं, हिन्दी जानने वाले भी हैं और महाराष्ट्रियन भी हैं । वहा पर एक गुजराती स्कूल रेलवे की तरफ से चलता है । इसलिये वहा पर एक हिन्दी और एक मराठी स्कूल होना चाहिये । मैंने बार बार रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से कहा कि यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी है और उनको ऐसा करना चाहिये । वे कहते हैं कि स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी है और स्टेट कहती है कि चंकि वह स्कूल रेलवे कालोनी में होगा इसलिये रेलवे की जिम्मेदारी है । इन दोनों के झगड़े में बेचारे लोगों को हैरान और परेशान होना पड़ता है और उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा अच्छी तरह से नहीं होती । हिन्दी वाले लोग एक वालेंटरी स्कूल चलाते हैं और मराठी वाले मराठी स्कूल चलाते हैं । इसलिये रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरी विनती है कि इस पर उनको ध्यान देना चाहिये कि रेलवे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से दो और स्कूल चलाये जायें ।

आखीर में मैं एक बात यह कहूगा कि चितरंजन फैक्ट्री और पैरा बूर फैक्ट्री का काम मैंने देखा और मैं उससे बहुत प्रभावित हुआ ।

I must say that this is the biggest achievement of the Indian Railways after independence, and we must be proud of this achievement.

इतना कह कर मैं आपका आभार मानता हू कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया । मेरी हिंदी टूटी फूटी है । जो कुछ मैंने कहा है अगर उसमें भाषा की कोई गलतियां हों, ग्रैमेटिकल मिस्टेक्स हों, और वह होंगी, तो सदन मुझे माफ करेगा ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): I listened attentively to the hon. Minister yesterday and to his Budget speech, but nowhere did I find him dealing with the transport problem of Calcutta.

In the city of Calcutta, the problem of transport congestion has reached the extreme limit. People there have been agitating for years for a circular railway in and around Calcutta and its suburbs, but the hon. Minister has not mentioned so far that they are seriously dealing with this issue. He must state clearly and categorically whether this particular scheme of a circular railway in and around Calcutta has been permanently shelved or whether Government is going to take up the issue in the near future. It is a very vital problem, and I would request the Minister to give a categorical answer to my query.

Then, I request the Minister to go round the Howrah Division. Things are not very happy there, either in the matter of relations with the employees, or in the matter of amenities to passengers. Very often for various reasons train schedules get dislocated, but there is no proper system for announcement to the passengers who wait for hours without knowing when the train will actually depart from the station. You may wait for an

hour or more without knowing when the train will start, and then suddenly an announcement comes that such-and-such local will leave from such-and-such platform, but actually you find that it is not the train mentioned that starts, but some other train leaves the platform to the surprise of the passengers, for which there has been no announcement. This is going on, and quite a lot of complaints were made, but no action has been taken. I have personal experience of this, because I live in that area.

Another important thing which requires the personal attention of the Minister is the working hours in Liluah workshops. Fo the last ten or twelve years, they were working for 42½ hours a week. Suddenly, after the declaration of the emergency the working hours were increased, and the workers also voluntarily agreed to work for an additional 4½ hours. After the expiry of one year, the employees demanded that either they shou'd be paid overtime wages as they were being paid previously, or their working hours should be reverted to 42½ hours. Not only in Liluah but in Kanchrapara and Kharagpur also. Workers have worked for more than one full year these extra hours without taking any remuneration. It is time that the old working hours are introduced in those factories.

I have given certain suggestions for certain overbridges not only foot bridges but also road bridges. I may mention Serampur and Baidyavati on GT Road. In reply to a letter by Mr. Elias, three over-bridges were mentioned by the Railway Ministry: Serampur, Baidyavati and Shalimar; hon. Minister assured that they would be built within a very short time. But till now nothing has been done. Take, for instance, Serampur. G.T. road is the main link with the northern India. If the gates on G. T. road are closed for 2-5 minutes, hundreds of cars and trucks stand on both sides traffic gets jammed. Once the Prime Minister had to wait for half an hour because of the closure of that gate. This matter should be taken up immediately so that these things may not recur any longer.

My last point is about the dust nuisance. There are so many non-stop trains passing through platforms in our part and it becomes horrible for passengers to wait in platforms when non-stop trains run through them because of the dust raised. Something must be done to stop this at least in the suburban stations on Howrah-Sealdah division. Then, Sir, my friend Mr. Nambiar referred to taking over of light railways. I raised this issue last year also along with many others. If at this stage, Government cannot nationalise the light railways, the whole of them, Govt. can take over the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Shiakala BKAK railway Burdwan-Damodar Railway lines, so that these areas may be benefited by the development of railway lines. The private industry which runs them does not care for the improvement of the railways but they are only interested in making profit. The people of those areas therefore suffer. So, these lines should be taken over immediately to benefit the people of these localities.

Mr. Speaker: P. G. Sen—absent. Sonavane—absent M. R. Jadhav, Digambar Singh, Chaudhuri Lahri Singh, Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri....

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Better call upon those who are here.

Mr. Speaker: I want to relieve myself of the burden of a large number of names. That is why I am making my task easier.

श्री शिवमूर्त्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे बजट...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहिबान थोड़ा थोड़ा वक्त लें, सिर्फ प्वाइंटस दें । मैंने यह कहा है कि जो उनको शिकायत है अगर उस को लिख कर दे दें तो उसका जवाब दे दिया जाएगा ।

श्री शिवमूर्त्ति स्वामी : रेलवे बजट की डिबेट में जो सुझाव दिए जाते हैं उन पर खास गौर किया जाना चाहिए । यह अच्छा है कि जो शिकायतें लिख कर दी जायेंगी उन का हमको जवाब हासिल होगा ।

मैं रेलवे की पालिसी के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह इमबैलेंस की पालिसी है । जैसा कि आम तौर से देश में रेलवे का डेवलपमेंट होना चाहिए वैसा नहीं होता । इसके बारे मैं अपने राज्य की बात बताना चाहता हूं । मैसूर की लेजिसलेटिव काऊंसिल में एक यूनानीमस रिजोल्यूशन पास किया गया, उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और उस सिलसिले में वहां की लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली की डिबेट की रिपोर्ट से कुछ पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । वह इस प्रकार है :

"*Deputy Chairman*: The question is:

"That this Government is of opinion that the Government of India should be urged to give immediate attention for the expansion of railway facilities in the State as the existing facilities are too meagre and inadequate to meet the demands of passengers, traffic trade, industry and commerce."

The motion was adopted unanimously.

Deputy-Chairman: The Chair is very happy to announce that the resolution is adopted unanimously."

इस रिजोल्यूशन से जाहिर है कि वहां लोगों में कितना असन्तोष पैदा हो गया है । इसकी वजह यह है कि वहां तकरीबन तीस साल से एक माइल भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं डाली गयी । सर्वे केलिए बजट रखा जाता है लेकिन वह सारा सर्वे पर ही खर्च हो जाता है । लेकिन रेलवे लाइन एक मील भी नहीं बनती ।

आप हासपेट तक ब्राडगेज लाइन ले गए हैं इसके लिए मैं रेलवे विभाग को बधाई देता हूं । लेकिन जहां तक गोआ और हुबली के लिए लाइन का सवाल है, उसके बारे में यही कह दिया जाता है कि उस पर विचार किया जाएगा और उसका सर्वे किया जा रहा है । जिस क्षेत्र में हासपेट तक बड़ी लाइन गयी है उस क्षेत्र से दस बारह मिलियन टन आयरन और का हर साल एक्सपोर्ट होता है । कारवार और गोआ पोर्ट से इसमें से केवल दो मिलियन टन ट्रांसपोर्ट होता है, बाकी मद्रास पोर्ट से या बम्बई पोर्ट से जाता है । बम्बई पोर्ट ५०० मील है और मद्रास पोर्ट ३८४ मील है, जबकि गोआ का पोर्ट डेढ़ सौ मील है, जहां से इसको आसानी से बाहर भेजा जा सकता है । हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि कारवार हुबली लाइन को क्यों नहीं डाला जाता । दस बीस साल से इसकी मांग की जा रही है । न इसका सर्वे होता है न कुछ होता है । हासपेट तक ब्राडगेज करके मद्रास से आयरन और बाहर भेजा जाता है जो कि बहुत ज्यादा दूर है । देश के लाभ की दृष्टि से इस सवाल पर नहीं सोचा जाता । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसका क्या कारण है । मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि मद्रास गवर्नमेंट के दबाव से ऐसा किया जा रहा है । हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि कारवार से न भेज कर जो कि डेढ़ सौ मील के फासले पर है, क्यों आयरन ओर को ५०० मील दूर भेजा जाता है बाहर भेजने के लिए । इसका प्लान तो है कि इसे पांच साल के अन्दर या दस साल के अन्दर पूरा कर देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बतला देना चाहता हूं कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में ५७,८०० किलोमीटर जो रेलवे लाइन है उसमें सिर्फ १,७०० किलोमीटर लाइन इस मैसूर राज्य में है । १७०० किलोमीटर से ज्यादा रेलवे लाइन हमारे राज्य में नहीं है ।

हमारी छोटी छोटी दो, तीन मांगें काफ़ी समय से चली आ रही हैं और आपके संकेत के अनुसार मैंने एक मैमोरेंडम भी हाउस के पटल पर भेज दिया है । एक शटल गाड़ी

सुबह के वक्त गुन्तकल से गदग हुबली लाइन पर चलाना चाहिए । उस इलाके में दो, तीन कालिज डेवलप हो गये हैं और बच्चों को समय पर स्कूल पहुंचने के लिए यह शटल की व्यवस्था शीघ्र की जाय । बहुत दिनों से इसकी मांग वहां के निवासियों द्वारा की जा रही है । केवल बंगलौर और मैसूर को ही देख कर यह न समझ लिया जाय कि वह प्रदेश काफी डेवलप है । दूसरे जिले काफ़ी अनडेवलप हैं । खासूसन हमारा राचचर जो कि हैदराबाद का हिस्सा पहले होता था और अब मैसूर स्टेट का हिस्सा हो गया है, वह काफी बैकवर्ड एरिया है चूंकि वहां पर जैसा मैंने बतलाया दो, तीन कालिजेज हो गये हैं इसलिये विद्यार्थियों और व्यापारियों आदि की सुविधा के लिए एक शटल ट्रेन सुबह के वक्त उनको ले जाने के लिए और दूसरी शटल गाड़ी शाम को उनको घरों पर वापिस लाने के लिए चालू करना बहुत जरूरी है । आज शटल के अभाव में विद्यार्थियों और व्यापारियों आदि को बड़ी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है ।

हमारे वहां पर एक रेलवे स्टेशन सोमपुर है जिस पर मेल और एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन को ठहराने के लिए कहा जाता है । अब मैं वहां की बाबत आपको क्या बतलाऊं ? उस सोमपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर हफ्ते में एक बार या केवल दो बार ही गाड़ी ठहरती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां पर हर रोज लोकल ट्रेन के ठहराने की व्यवस्था की जाय ।

पेंशन के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि मौजूदा आर्डर के बमुजिब जो रेलवे कर्मचारी पहली अप्रैल १९६३ से रिटायर हुए हैं उनको तो आप पेंशन देते हैं लेकिन उस डेट से पहले अर्थात् ३० मार्च को अगर कोई कर्मचारी रिटायर हो गया है तो बेचारे को प्राविडेंट फण्ड मिलता है जो कि दो, तीन साल की पेंशन के बराबर होता है । अब एक ही नमूने के कर्मचारियों के साथ आप इस तरह का पक्षपात क्यों करते हैं ? मैं चाहूंगा कि इसकी जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी बिठाई जाय जो कि देखे कि इस भेद को हटाने से रेलवे पर कितना भार पड़ेगा और यह देख कर मौजूदा आर्डर को अमेंड कर दिया जाय और सब लोगों को समान रूप से पेंशन रूल्स का फ़ायदा पहुंचाया जाय । पेंशनर्स असोसियेशन ने इसका पता लगाया है और उनका अन्दाजा है कि सब को पेंशन रूल्स का लाभ देने के कारण रेलवेज पर एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा भार नहीं पड़ेगा । उसके अन्दर ही होगा । यह बात बिल्कुल ग़लत है कि उसका भार कई सौ करोड़ पड़ेगा । मैं चाहूंगा कि रेलवे मन्त्रालय इसके लिए एक कमेटी बिठलाये और वह इस सवाल की ठीक तरह से जांच करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दे ।

आयरन ओर्स को ट्रांसपोर्ट करने के लिए जो सर्वे हो चुका है वह गोवा और कारवार की तरफ़ से हुबली लाइन पर ट्रांसपोर्ट करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह चीपर और कुइकर पड़ेगा । लेकिन आप इसको मद्रास की तरफ जो ले जा रहे हैं और बौम्बे पोर्ट से जो निर्यात कर रहे हैं तो वह दूरी इससे कहीं अधिक है । बम्बई तो ५५० मील है और यह ३६६ मील है और जाहिर है कि इससे आयरन ओरस के ट्रांसपोर्ट में देर भी होगी और वह महंगा भी पड़ता है । इसलिए गोवा पर रेलवे लाइन डालनी जरूरी है और कारबार की तरफ से इसको ट्रांसपोर्ट करना चाहिए जो कि फासला केवल १५० मील ही होता है और जाहिर है कि उधर से ट्रांसपोर्ट करने में वह चीपर और कुइकर पड़ेगा ।

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Railways, in reply to my suggestion regarding uniformity of gauges, has said it was true that the multiplicity of gauges on the railways creates difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps Shri Basappa also wishes to speak.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Yes, Sir; for just two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: But he must appreciate my difficulty.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: He has admitted the proposal as true and is in the interests of the country, but he has hesitated to take steps along those lines. The chief reason he gave was that the passenger and goods traffic must be in sufficient quantity. Bangalore City and Hyderabad City are growing; they are not in the same old position as they were, say, two or three decades ago. Bangalore City is nearing the mark of two million in respect of population. So is Hyderabad. In my speech during the general discussion of the railway budget I said that these railways have been based upon the imperialist pattern of presidency towns, namely, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. The Railway Ministry and the Planning Commission, I said, are still being carried away, in spite of their wisdom and knowledge, by the mental momentum of a century and more. I asked them to wake up and nationalise, but this is the reply I got.

Even in regard to passenger and goods traffic, the time has come when broad gauge is the requirement. Bangalore has so many heavy industries; aircraft, Hindustan Machine Tools, and the telephones, besides textiles and so many other things. Hyderabad is also developing. These two States must necessarily be connected and there will be plenty of traffic, both passenger and goods.

The other day, an hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, was asking for a direct broad gauge route from Hydrabad to Banglore. I would not be parochial. I want this broad gauge line to be continued from Hyderabad to Banglore and Salem and right up to Trivandrum. After the reorganisation of the States, Madras City—though it is an honourable city and I do not have any quarrel with them—is only one of the great cities of the South and not the great city as it was once. To perpetuate this iniquity of treatment between city and city in South India is doing an injustice to themselves and to the people of South India as a whole. Why should anybody, either from Bangalore or Salem or Trivandrum, go to Madras round about and then go to Delhi? In these days of equal treatment and social justice, why should not people from Bangalore go direct from Bangalore to the capital of India? This is a matter of self-respect also; it comes to that. I have no time to analyse the comparative benefits that have been derived from Madras, *vis a vis* other States. I will have another opportunity for it. Here, I would only mention that we have to develop our export and import trade in particular with East Africa and the middle-east countries. Here is the machine tool industry, and the telephones. We have to export these goods in time to come to the African and middle-east countries So, Mangalore is the port and Cochin is the port, which will answer this purpose. It is not as though our economy remains in the backward state in which it was once. We are developing at a fast rate.

This Railway Board and the Planning Commission, I pointed out last year, constructed the metre gauge so far as the Gandhidam-Kandla port is concerned. It is found that hardly after six to seven years it is not equal to the traffic and now they want to make it broad gauge or lay another parallel metre gauge line alongside it.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): There is no traffic from Kandla. That is our difficulty.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: That is what your figures disclosed last time. If the export trade has to be properly facilitated so far as India is concerned, these western ports and the hinterland ought to be connected. Therefore, I would again urge on the Minister to see that the line from

Manglore to Hasan and the line under construction from Bangalore to Salem are straightway laid as broad gauge. This promise of laying the track and bridges and other amenities as though for a broad gauge and then ultimately, when need arises, to convert the metre gauge to a broad gauge is neither wise nor economical. Afterwards, if you want to dismantle, it would entail unnecessary cost. After all, between the construction of broad-gauge line and metre gauge line, the extra cost is only one-third or less than that. This would be more than made up by the traffic and the economy of running. I would very seriously urge the construction of broad-gauge so far as these two lines which are under construction are concerned, because it would give great satisfaction to the people of Mysore, Andhra and that part of Tamil Nad and Kerala.

13.00 hrs.

I would make one more suggestion. Here is a discussion in Parliament and the Railway Board and the Railway Ministry are here. I am very happy about it. But the most important part—the Planning Commission—is not here, because they are the determining factor. I would ask the hon. Minister and the Railway Board to move in this matter, convene a conference of the representatives of the Planning Commission and the Railway Ministry and invite the representatives, the Members of Parliament, from Andhra, Mysore and Madras and thoroughly discuss the requirements of those areas.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Why have you left out Kerala?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Kerala also. Because it is so much to the left, it is left out. I think this conference of representatives will be able to take stock of the situation, consider the needs of the areas and the monies available at our disposal and do what is just and reasonable.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य पांच पांच मिनट में अपने प्वायंट्स कह दें ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जी हां । धन्यवाद ।

समाजवादी समाज की रचना के पीछे यह भाव बताया जाता है कि जिन के पास आवश्यकता से अधिक सुविधायें हैं, उन को उतनी सुविधायें न दे कर, जिनके पास आवश्यकता से कम सुविधायें हैं, उन को वे सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जायें । इसी आधार पर मैं कुछ सुझाव रेलवे मंत्रालय को देना चाहता हूं ।

रेल उपमंत्री, श्री शाहनवाज़ खां, ने पीछे यह बताया कि रेलवेज़ में आठ हज़ार इस प्रकार के कर्मचारी हैं, जोकि सेलून के लिए एनटाइटल्ड हैं । इन आठ हज़ार में से अगर दो के पास भी एक सेलून मान ली जाये, तो लगभग चार हज़ार सेलून होते हैं ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: 946 is the total; not 4,000.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अगर सैलून्ज़ की संख्या ९४६ भी मान ली जाये, तो उस का अभिप्राय यह है कि अगर दस डिब्बों की भी एक गाड़ी बनती है, तो रेलवे प्रशासन के पास कम से कम ९४ गाड़ियां एक्स्ट्रा हो सकती हैं—जब सरकार की ओर से समाजवादी समाज की रचना का नारा लगाया जाता है, तो फिर इस संप्रदाय को भी सामान्य गाड़ियों में चलने की आदत डालनी चाहिये । यह बात हमारी अपनी परम्पराओं के अनुकूल होगी ।

दूसरी आवश्यक बात यह है, जिस के बारे में मैं ने पहले भी रेलवे मंत्रालय को

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

सुझाव दिया था, कि कुछ लाइनें इस प्रकार की हैं, जहां एक्स्प्रेस और मेल ट्रेन्ज इतनी अधिक संख्या में चलती हैं, कि वहां पर उन का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है । अगर उन में से एक दो गाड़ियां दूसरी ओर हो कर चला दी जायें, जहां उन से ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधा प्राप्त की जा सके, तो वह उचित होगा और रेलवे मंत्रालय को उस पर भी विचार करना चाहिये ।

उदाहरणार्थ रात्रि को सहारनपुर के लिए दिल्ली से तीन एक्सप्रस गाड़ियां चलती हैं—फ्रन्टियर मेल, जनता एक्स्प्रस और मसूरी एक्सप्रस । इस के अलावा चौथी गाड़ी हरिद्वार पसेंजर चलती है । ये चार गाड़ियां एक ही लाइन से हो कर निकलती हैं । यह जो मसूरी एक्स्प्रस है, जिस को पहले देहरादून एक्स्प्रस कहा जाता था, वह पहले हापुड़, गजरौला, बिजनौर, मौजमपुर नारायण और लक्सर हो कर देहरादून जाती थी । मेरा कहना यह है कि एक लाइन पर चार गाड़ियां दे देना और एक लाइन को बिल्कुल अछूता छोड़ देना उपयुक्त नहीं है । इसलिए मसूरी एक्स्प्रस पहले जिस रास्ते से चलती थी, अर्थात् गजरौला और बिजनौर हो कर, उसी रास्ते से इस गाड़ी को पास किया जाये । इस का सब से बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र का, दिल्ली से सीधा सम्पर्क हो जायेगा, क्योंकि मौजमपुर नारायण, नजीबाबाद से आगे हो कर कोटद्वार का स्टेशन आ जाता है । इस प्रकार उस भाग का हम दिल्ली से सीधा सम्पर्क जोड़ सकेंगे ।

पीछे जब मैंने रेलवे मंत्रालय को इस बारे में लिखा था, तो उन की ओर से यह उत्तर आया था कि अभी वह लाइन बहुत हल्की है और उस पर भारी इंजिन नहीं दौड़ सकते । लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, अब वह लाइन पूरे तौर पर इस लायक हो गई है कि भारी इंजिन उस पर दौड़ सकें । यह भी कहा गया था कि अगर इस गाड़ी को इधर से पास करेंगे, तो दो जगह इंजिन बदलना पड़ेगा । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से अब भी वही स्थिति है कि सहारनपुर और लक्सर में, इन दो जगहों पर, इंजिन बदलते हैं । अगर मेरे सुझाव को स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है, तो गजरौला और मौजमपुर नारायण में इंजिन बदलने पड़ेंगे ।

यदि मसूरी एक्स्प्रेस को मुज़फ़्फ़रनगर और सहारनपुर के बजाये गजरौला और बिजनौर, मौजमपुर नारायण हो कर देहरादून के लिए चालू कर दिया जाये, तो इस क्षेत्र के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा न्याय होगा । इस तरह मुरादाबाद से बरेली को रात्रि में दो एक्स्प्रस ट्रेन्ज, एक मेल ट्रेन और दो पसेंजर गाड़ियां भी पास होती हैं । इन में से एक हावड़ा-अमृतसर मेल चलती है, जो प्रातःकाल निकलती है । रात्रि को लखनऊ मेल और देहरादून एक्सप्रस चलती हैं । अगर एक गाड़ी को उन में से ब्रांच लाइन से बाया चन्दौसी पास कर दिया जाये, जहां एक बहुत बड़ी मंडी है और जहां रेलवे का बहुत बड़ा ट्रेनिंग स्कूल भी है, तो यह बहुत उपयुक्त होगा और वहां के लोग उस से लाभ उठा सकेंगे ।

मेरी जानकारी इस प्रकार की भी है कि गजरौला से नजीबाबाद के बीच में जो ब्रांच लाइन है, वहां पर कई स्टेशन ऐसे हैं, जहां टेलीफ़ोन सिस्टम नहीं है । इस के परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं हो पाती है कि गाड़ी कब आ रही है, लेट है या नहीं । वहां पर होता यह है कि समय पर सिग्नल झुका देते हैं, गाड़ी चाहे आध या एक घंट बाद आए । यह जो ब्रांच लाइनें हैं, इस पर टेलीफ़ोन सिस्टम होना चाहिए, वेटिंग रूम्ज होने चाहियें और प्लेटफ़ार्म बड़े किये

जायें, ताकि गर्मियों में और बरसात में मुसाफ़िरों को जो कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है, उस से वे बच सकें । रेलवे प्रशासन की इस ब्रांच लाइन की ओर अब तक बहुत उपेक्षा रही है, लेकिन कम से कम अब यह उपेक्षा नहीं रहनी चाहिए ।

मेरे एक मित्र ने मुझे इस बारे में भी सुझाव दिया है—और पहले भी मैं इस को आवश्यक समझता था—कि लक्सर और नजीबाबाद के बीच में एक बहुत अच्छा स्टेशन है चदक, जो बिजनौर को सड़क से सीधा जोड़ता है और जहां काफ़ी सवारियां मिल जाती हैं । देहरादून एक्स्प्रस जो रात्रि को देहरादून से हावड़ा के लिए जाती है । अगर चंदक पर भी उस को ठहराने की व्यवस्था की जा सके, तो इस के लिए बड़ी अनुकूलता रहेगी । मेरा विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय इन सुझावों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे ।

एक आख़िरी सुझाव दे कर मैं बठ जाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि हमारे देश में जितनी मेल गाड़ियां चलती हैं, उन पर तो बहुत ध्यान दिया जाता है कि वे ठीक समय पर चलें और उन के इंजिन वग़ैरह बिल्कुल ठीक हों । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की गांवों में रहने वाली ग़रीब जनता का वास्ता ज्यादातर पसेंजर ट्रेन्ज़ से पड़ता है और दुर्भाग्य से पसेंजर ट्रेन्ज़ को ठीक समय पर पहुंचाने का कभी यत्न नहीं किया गया है । अगर किया भी गया है, तो रेल मंत्रालय उस में सफल नहीं हुआ । आप अनुमान लगाइये कि जिस यात्री ने शाम को किसी स्टेशन पर उतरना है और वहां से छः कोस पर अपने गांव में जाना है, तो अगर रेल-गाड़ी लेट हो जाती है और कपड़े उस के पास नहीं हैं, तो रातभर वह उसी स्टेशन पर ठिठुरता रहेगा । अगर कहीं आग हुई तो उस के सहारे वह रात काट लेगा वर्ना उस को और भी कठिनाई और परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ेगा । इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे प्रशासन जिस तरह मेल ट्रेन्ज़ को ठीक समय पर पहुंचाने का यत्न करता है, उसी तरह पसेंजर ट्रेन्ज़ भी ठीक समय पर चल सकें, जिन में भारतवर्ष की अधिकांश ग्रामीण जनता का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसा रेलवे प्रशासन को अवश्य प्रयत्न करना चाहिए ।

श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी (पालामऊ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर को मुबारकबाद देती हूं कि उन्हों ने रेल विभाग में दूसरे मिनिस्टरों की अपेक्षा कुछ अधिक उन्नति की है । लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि रेल विभाग में सभी काम ठीक तरह से हो रहे हैं । हम देखते हैं कि यात्रियों की देख-भाल पूरी तरह से नहीं हो रही है ।

मुझ को हमेशा रेलवे पर सफ़र करना पड़ता है । मैं देखती हूं कि यात्रियों को कितनी तक्लीफ़ उठानी पड़ती है । आज-कल जो फ़र्स्ट- क्लास के डिब्बे बनाए गए हैं, उन में सीटें बहुत छोटी हैं और चार आदमियों के लिए जगह बहुत कम रखी गई है, जिस के कारण ज़रूरी सामान भी रखना मुश्किल होता है । दरवाज़ा बन्द करने पर भी धूल भीतर डिब्बे में आती है ।

नाम के वास्ते फर्स्ट क्लास के हर एक कम्पार्टमेंट में एक कंडक्टर रहता है लेकिन सफाई के बारे में कुछ भी खयाल नहीं करता है । गुसलखाने में इतनी गंदगी भरी रहती है कि भीतर जाना मुश्किल होता है । ऐसी हालत में कंडक्टर रखने का क्या फायदा है, यह मैं आप से पूछना चाहती हूं । सफाई की तरफ समुचित ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

जब फर्स्ट क्लास की यह हालत है तो थर्ड क्लास के यात्रियों की क्या हालत

[श्रीमती शशि मजूमदार]

होगी, इस का आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं ।

फर्स्ट क्लास में खाना, काफी चाय आदि बहुत खराब मिलती है जो डाइनिंग कार होती है उस में । जैसे पहले ठेकेदारी सिस्टम था, वह अब भी होना चाहिये । अभी जो डिपार्टमैंटल केटरिंग है, डिपार्टमैंटल सिस्टम है, उसमें कोई भी यात्रियों की परवाह नहीं करता है ।

मुसाफिर खाने में बहुत गंदगी रहती है । वहां सफाई की जरूरत है । इस ओर आप ध्यान दें । दूसरी दूसरी जो सुविधायें हैं, उन का भी अच्छा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि कुलियों को उनकी मेहनत की पूरी मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है सामान के हिसाब से । इसके बारे में भी कोई नियम बना दिया जाना चाहिये ।

बुकिंग आफिस ट्रेन के पहुंचने के थोड़ी देर पहले ही खुलता है । उस वक्त बहुत भीड़ हो जाती है । टिकट मिलना मुश्किल हो जाता है । क्योंकि बहुत लम्बी लाइन लग जाती है । जब तक मुसाफिर टिकट ले कर आते हैं तब तक गाड़ी के छूटने का टाइम हो चुकता है और वह छूट चुकती है । इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । बुकिंग आफिस ट्रेन के आने से काफी पहले खोल दिया जाना चाहिये । थर्ड क्लास में इतनी भीड़ रहती है कि भीतर जाना या बाहर आना तक मुश्किल हो जाता है । इस कारण से तो कितने ही गाड़ी में चढ़ नहीं पाते हैं और कितने ही लटकते हुए चले जाते हैं । जो भीतर जाने में समर्थ होते हैं वे धक्का मुक्की करके ही समर्थ होते हैं । इस धक्का मुक्की में लड़ाइयां हो जाती हैं, कपड़े फट जाते हैं । मुसाफिरों को कितने ही स्टेशनों तक खड़े खड़े जाना पड़ता है, इतनी गाड़ी में भीड़ होती है । काफी समय के बाद उन को बैठने को जगह मिलती है और वह भी तब मिलती है जब कुछ मुसाफिर उतर जाते हैं । इस भीड़भाड़ को कम करने की तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

चलती ट्रेन में दिन दहाड़े जो चोरियां, डकैतियां और जेब कटी की घटनायें हो जाती हैं, उन की तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और इस तरह की घटनाओं को होने से रोका जाना चाहिये ।

खाने पीने की चीजों की जो कीमत थर्ड क्लास के यात्रियों से ली जाती है, वह कम होनी चाहिये और उनको सस्ती चीजें दी जानी चाहियें । प्लेटफार्मों पर जो चीजें बिकती हैं, वे गन्दी होती हैं और खाने पीने की चीजों में तथा चाय वगैरह में बहुत मिलावट रहती है । इस सब के बारे में भी सरकार की तरफ से कुछ प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये कि गन्दी चीजें न बिकें और उन में किसी तरह की कोई मिलावट न हो । कम दाम पर और अच्छी चीजें तीसरी श्रेणी के यात्रियों को मिलनी चाहियें ।

रेल विभाग की तरफ से जो सामान ढोया जाता है, उसका किराया हर साल बढ़ता जाता है । लेकिन आप देखें कि साथ साथ माल की चोरी भी बढ़ती जाती है जिस की जवह से गवर्नमेंट को बहुत नुक्सान उठाना पड़ता है । इस को बहुत आसानी से रोका जा सकता है । मैं चाहती हूं कि इस ओर भी सरकार ध्यान दें ।

मैंने यह भी देखा है कि आज मासूम यात्रियों पर, मासूम मुसाफिरों पर अत्याचार किये जाते हैं, उन से रुपया ऐंठने के तरह तरह के ढंग अपनाये जाते हैं । यह बहुत दुःख की बात है । इस तरह की चीजें नहीं होनी चाहियें । यात्रियों का कोई संघ मजबूती से बन नहीं सका है । उन का एक मजबूत

संघ बनाने की ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

हजारीबाग जिले के अन्तर्गत कोयला, अभ्रक आदि की बहुत सी खानें हैं । सरकार को चाहिये कि वह हजारी बाग में रेलवे स्टेशन बनाये, ताकि वहां के लोगों को सहूलियत हो सके ।

बड़काखाना के यात्रियों के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूं । बड़काखाना से मुरी तक ही बोगी जाती है । रांची से रेल आने पर रामगढ़ और हजारीबाग के यात्रियों को उस पर बैठना पड़ता है । उन को वहां पर कभी कभी जगह नहीं मिलती है और जब ऐसा होता है तो उन को दिन भर वहां पर गुजारना पड़ता है जिससे उनका समय नष्ट होता है और तकलीफ भी बहुत उठानी पड़ती है । पहले ऐसा था कि वह टाटा तक जाती थी । अब भी मैं चाहती हूं वह बोगी टाटा तक जाय ताकि यात्रियों को आराम मिल सके । इसके बिना रामगढ़ और हजारीबाग के यात्रियों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है । इस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

13.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Sir, I take this opportunity to raise a discussion on a recent railway train accident that took place in Sealdah Division near Dhakuria Station. The southern section of the Sealdah Division is probably one of the worst looked after area under the Railways. Almost all rejected rolling-stock are used on that railway. On the 19th of this month there was a train accident near Dhakuria Station in which a passenger train was involved. the accident took place in the morning. One could understand the cause of the railway accident because, as I said, the rolling-stock there is bad, the track is very bad and it is probably one of the worst areas where the trains are run in that way. Only six persons wounded. But that is not the main thing. The main thing is, the railway officers who are in charge of the railway track, who are supposed to look after the tracks in those areas, instead of looking into the causes, instead of enquiring into the causes of the accident, immediately, within two hours of the accident, brought the railway police and started demolishing certain huts where the refugees used to live or were living for the last ten to twelve years. The refugees had nothing to do with that railway accident. That has been admitted even by the enquiry that was conducted later on. Those refugees were living there for the last ten to twelve years. We hear so many things about rehabilitating the refugees, giving them relief and all those things. These refugees had built up those huts out of their own toil. The railway officials took that opportunity to demolish those huts. In all, Sir, 34 huts were demolished. I was there when I got that information. I asked the railway officer why those huts were demolished. He said that it was the order of the Divisional Superintendent. I contacted the Divisional Superintendent and I was told that it was necessary for the repair of the track. What was actually necessary was for the railway engineers and the district engineers to have taken more interests in the maintenance and repair of the track. Instead of that the huts of these poor refugees have been demolished.

I wanted to raise this point through a Calling Attention Notice, but because that was disallowed I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Minister and request him to see that justice is done to those poor refugees whose huts have been demolished. They should be given sufficient money by the Railways to construct their huts., If the Railways are not in a position to keep them there, sufficient land is available with the

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Eastern Railway Administration where those refugees can be settled. That is the only request, Sir which I want to make to the hon. Deputy Minister.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, regarding the establishment or launching of new lines, Government have fixed two priorities, the first is in connection with the defence requirements and the second in connection with the export of iron ore. As far as the first priority is concerned, there is no question of any discussion or disagreement on that. But, as far as the second priority for the export of iron ore is concerned, I fail to agree with the Government. I think the Government have not been successful in that priority because otherwise I cannot understand how the legitimate and rightful claims of Goa could have been overlooked, as far as the export of iron ore is concerned.

As we all know very well, out of the annual export of iron ore of about 10 million tons from the whole country, Goa alone accounts for more than half, i.e., about 6 million tons, which figure can easily be raised to 10 million tons if proper facilities regarding transport are provided for. Out of these 6 million tons, only about 1 million tons are carried by railways because Goa has only one single metre-gauge line which cannot cope with more than 1 million tons. In addition to the present 50 odd miles of metre-gauge railway line in Goa, I would also suggest another line of 37 miles from Collem to Marmagoa for the transport of iron ore. Then I would suggest to the Railway Minister that if they take up immediately a broad-gauge line between Dicholi (Bicholi) to Collem, they would be in a position to carry 2 million tons of iron ore because, as it is, about 5 million tons are being carried by motor vehicles or by river transport. Before the liberation of Goa, the motor transport position in Goa was quite good because there was free and easy import of motor vehicles. As the motor transport position in Goa is not going to remain the same, I would suggest that immediate attention should be paid to the requirements of Goa and immediately an additional broad-gauge line should be constructed between Collem and Marmagoa harbour, a distance of 37 miles, so that that line would be in a position to carry not less than 2 million tons of iron ore per year which according to the present freight rates, would fetch Rs. 2 crores, if my calculations are not wrong.

Besides, Goa has two mining areas, one in the Collem region and the other in Bicholi (Dicholi) region. The Bicholi region has no railway line. So, I would suggest for the consideration of the Railway Minister the launching of a line between Bicholi and Collem, which is a distance of hardly 30 miles. This additional line would be in a position to carry not less than 3 million tons of iron ore per year. Because, as I said earlier, out of the total production of iron ore of Goa of more than 6 million tons. 4 million tons come from the Bicholi region. Also, in the very near future the output could easily be doubled, if not trebled. Bicholi and Sankali, which are nearby, are very rich in iron ore. So, I suggest the launching of broad-gauge lines between Bicholi and Collem and Collem and Marmagoa, the total mileage of which will come to 70 or 60 odd miles and odd, as against 200 miles anywhere else in the country. The new railway lines that the Railway Ministry are contemplating for export of iron ore will in no case be less than 200 miles. Even in the case of Paradip port the railway line, which is going to be established in the very near future, the distance will not be less than about 170 miles, if I have read the Plan correctly.

I know that there is no reference in the current Plan to Marmagoa harbour because at the time the Plan was prepared Goa had not been liberated. That is no reason why the

Railway Ministry could not give proper attention to the legitimate claims of Goa. It is not for the sake of Goa alone that I am claiming these lines but for the whole of India. No country will be proud of export of iron ore, but since our country has realised and decided that we cannot afford not to export iron ore for at least quite a number of years to come, those lines should be taken up soon. It is in that context that I would request the Railway Ministry to take into consideration the legitimate claims of Goa and make arrangements to launch a new line connecting Bicholi and Collem and a broad-gauge line between Collem and Marmagoa, in which case the railways would be in a position to lift almost 10 million tons of iron ore per year.

The other suggestion that I have to make to the Railway Ministry is the launching or establishment of a new line connecting Mangalore and Bombay *via* Goa, the so-called West coast railway line. Now there is a talk of a national highway being established in that area. All the same, I think a railway line connecting Mangalore and Bombay, passing through Goa, is a real necessity and will meet with the age old aspirations of the people of that region. During the days of monsoon, which is particularly heavy in those regions, you would not believe it but it is a fact that people from this region sometimes take more than three days to reach Bombay from Mangalore. On the other hand, if this straight line connecting Mangalore to Bombay *via* Goa is taken up, it would hardly be a matter of 24 hours or even less.

The other suggestion that I would like to give to the Railway Ministry is about the construction of an overbridge at Sanvordem (Kurchodem) station of Goa. The yard of that station is all the time crowded with big and huge stacks of iron ore and there is constant movement of motor vehicles like trucks and cars with the result that proper facilities are not provided to the people for crossing the line from either side of the small town. Although it is a small town, almost the entire trading community from either side of the station yard has to cross the railway line all the time and it is causing a lot of inconvenience to the people. For the want of an over-bridge, they are held up for hours together. Since this is only a small matter, I hope that early steps would be taken for the construction of that over-bridge.

Regarding the other points of interest to Goa, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi has already drawn the attention of the Railway Ministry to some important matters and I hope the Railway Ministry will pay attention to them.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने परसों सैलून्स के बारे में आप का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था लेकिन उस का जवाब नहीं मिला । आज सौभाग्य से श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने इसी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें कहीं । हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि कुल ६६४ सैलून्स हैं । अगर एक सैलून की रोजाना की आमदनी २,००० रु० मान ली जाय तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि साल भर में एक सैलून की आमदनी करीब ७ लाख ३० हजार रु० हो जायेगी ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर साहब के पास कोई हिन्दी समझने वाले बैठें ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I can follow Hindi. But if he speaks in English, it will be welcomed.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I will speak in English.

If a saloon's earning can be put even at Rs. 2000 a day—a saloon is a big bogie and it can easily be converted into III class with an accommodation for 90 persons—say, in between Delhi and Calcutta, it comes to

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about Rs. 60,000 a month and furthetr multiplied by 12, it comes to Rs. 7,20,000 per saloon a year. So, in this way, if 1000 saloons are taken into account, you can imagine what a colossal amount of money the Government is wasting for providing comfortable conveyance to the officers.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They are not running all the time.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: They may not be running all the time. But the dead weight is there. If they are converted into III Class bogies, numbering hundreds, what an amount of congestion will be relieved. Why give this privilege to the officers? In these days, we are talking of socialism and here we are making a difference between one person and another. Nowadays, air facilities are given to them and all the officers are entitled to both the air-conditioned class and air service. The officer likes to come, from Calcutta to Delhi or from Calcutta to Bombay, in a saloon. This way they are putting a colossal loss to the nation. Why should it continue? When every other facility of transport is there, they can easily make use of it. Let these saloons be converted into III Class or II Class or I Class bogies, whatever it may be. All the officers entitled to I Class passes can go in I Class. My submission is, specially when in these days we are talking of reducing the gap between the poor and the rich, that we should reduce the gap between a III Class congested coach and a big saloon bogie. Whenever I see an attached saloon and the people riding on the roof of III Class coach, my heart burns. My son is also an officer entitled to a saloon. But I tell him why should he use a saloon. He said that the only reason is, "We must be provided with some inspection quarters or rest rooms for our going on inspection." Imagine hardly there is one big station in between 80 miles of distance where rest rooms are not provided for officers. All the officers are provided with motor trolleys, not even hand-driven trolleys. They can easily make a run of 40 miles from either side, make an inspection and come back to the bigger station and stay the whole night there. There is no justification on any ground to have any saloons except show saloons. In British times no saloons were air-conditioned. But nowadays almost all the officers, Chief Engineers and above, travel in air-conditioned saloons.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are only two air-conditioned saloons on the Broad Gauge and only one on the Metre Gauge.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Fortunately, our Minister has decided not to use saloons. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had given up the use of saloons. Now the present Minister has also said that he will not use them. I feel all the three Ministers would not be using the saloons. If the Ministers are not using saloons, why should the officers use saloons? The time has come when all this should be considered.

Now, I have some suggestions about the opening of certain lines as others have also given. I may also do it. Gorakhpur is a developing town, a big fertiliser factory has been established and the broad gauge has come from Barauni upto Samastipur. If it is extended to Gorakhpur main line of N. E. Railway, I think it will be helpful in carrying the fertiliser from Barauni and also in distribution and it will relieve much of the difficulty. It will not be a costly affair. Let the metre gauge line also run and the broad gauge line may also run. Instead of two lines, by putting one more extended line, let there be three lines. If that is done, it will be a great help.

Then, Sir, in between Delhi and Lucknow there are two trains running. Both of them are running almost at the same time. From Lucknow, one train starts at 9.00 P.M. and another starts at 8·20 P.M. and from here one train starts at 7.05 P.M. and another at 9.00 P.M.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But they are two different routes.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: But I say, if they could have one train in the morning, that would be helpful. Many of the people come from the eastern side. If the train is late, they miss both the trains and they have to wait for the whole night at Lucknow. There is a congestion there. There are two trains running simultaneously in-between Delhi and Lucknow. I think, if they consider having one more train running in the morning from Lucknow to Delhi, that will relieve much of the congestion and help a great deal.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is very short time at my disposal and I do not want to make any introductory remarks. I have given three cut motions. The first cut motion is regarding the pensioners. At the time when there was no pension scheme, certain Railway servants had to retire on accepting bonus. After some time the pension scheme was introduced by the Railways. But a limit was fixed that persons who have been in Railway service from such and such a date are only entitled to it and all those Railway servants who were there before that date have been discarded. I think that crucial date is 1-4-1957. All those persons who were in service prior to 1.4.1957 have been discarded as not entitled to pension at all. The question is this. In those days when there was the bonus scheme, in the earlier days, there were a few persons and the persons who have gone on bonus scheme must not have increased now. If it had been possible for them to opt between bonus and pension, they would have certainly gone in for pension. But since there was no option, they went on bonus. I remeber when this question was discussed once here; the hon. Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram said that if those persons who retired earlier were prepared to return their bonus money, they would consider their case. Even that condition was accepted and certain persons have come forward and made an offer that they are prepared to pay back the bonus money. Then it was stated that the assurance which was given by the hon. Minister was, as a matter of fact, only a suggestion made and that the Railways are not prepared to give retrospective effect to that. I only want to appeal to the hon. Minister here who probably had at one time espoused the cause of these persons and who fortunately happens to be the Railway Minister now, to consider their case purely from the humanitarian point of view. If these persons want to get the benefit of pension, they should be given that pension benefit even on the condition that they return the bonus amount. The bonus amount should be taken from them for the period and you must also calculate the amount of pension for that period and deduct that amount from the bonus and whatever still remains they may be asked to return. On that condition you may accept this and give them the benefit to which they are entitled. I think their case is very clear and they should be given the benefit of that.

Then, I come to another small point which may look like a personal affair. Being unable to walk, I have to apply to the Station Master to provide me with an invalid chair in order to get in and get out of the compartment. I find that even in very important stations there are no invalid chairs available. The chair is got from the waiting room and four persons are required to lift the chair. Then I have to occupy the chair. There are wheeled invalid chairs in hospitals. Why similar chairs are not kept there? I do not know. Such a chair is available only at one or two stations. At many of the stations they are not available. Once I found that there was only one invalid chair. Of course, one old lady was also there and the chair was got. I allowed the

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

chair to be used by the old lady first and I had to wait for half an hour. There was that difficulty. Notwithstanding all the care which Government have been taking in regard to bettering and improving the condition of health of the people, there are bound to be certain invalid persons who have to travel, and on important stations at least there should be proper provision of invalid chairs. It is a question of humanitarian consideration. I am sure that my hon. friend Shri Dasappa who is known for his kindness and his spirit of sympathy and mercy for the invalid will not be found wanting in this respect and he will look into this matter and do the needful.

Then, I come to the question of catering arrangements. The Grand Trunk Express from Delhi to Madras passes through three zones, the northern zone, the central zone and the southern zone. The catering arrangements in the Grand Trunk Express are such that at present the food served is of either the North Indian type or of the South Indian type. They do not take into account the fact that inbetween there is a class of people known as Maharashtrians, who have got also their own type of food. I do not know why they are ignored.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have rung the bell thrice. The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am dealing with the question of food, which is a very important one, and the travellers will have to starve without it. My only submission is that while appointing the cooks, if they could only appoint at least one cook from that area, arrangement could easily be made to serve also the Maharashtrian type of food.

In conclusion, I would deal with the need to construct certain new lines. Year after year, I have been speaking in this House about reconstructing the line from Darwha to Pusad which was dismantled during the first World War. My hon. friend Shri S. V. Ramaswamy is looking at me, because I am sure he remembers the conversation that took place last year. He then said that Government would like to go into that question in detail and see the place. But I have been waiting for a whole year in the hope that there would be some intimation from him to come and see the place. I would like to point out that the conditions in regard to commerce and industry which exist at present in this region have changed tremendously, and if the line from Darwhar to Pusad is constructed again, it will be one of the most prosperous and profit-making lines that you can ever imagine. All the lines dismantled during the First World War have been reconstructed already. But so far as this particular line is concerned, nothing has been done so far. When it was dismantled, a promise was given on the floor of this House, and a letter was also sent to me that this would be the first line that would be reconstructed when the question of reconstruction would be taken up. I would only like to remind my hon. friend that he should find some time to visit Darwhar and if he sees that place, I am sure I shall be able to convince him that there is a very good case not only for reconstructing the line but also for converting it into a broad gauge line from Murtyapur to Pusad.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should conclude now.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I would just mention only two more names. There is need to construct a new line from Amraoti to Narkhed. This also should be taken into consideration. There is also a third line to which I would like to make a reference. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to call the hon. Minister at 1.45 p.m. The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. M. S. Aney: If these two lines are taken into consideration by the hon. Minister and they are constructed, I shall forgo the privilege of pleading for the third line which I have had in mind, and which I am not able to get at readily just now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर बोलना चाहता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, इस समय माफ़ कीजिये । मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब देने के लिए बुलाया है । आगे आप को बोलने का मौक़ा दे दूंगा लेकिन इस समय माफ़ करें ।

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): A suggestion was made that the reply of the hon. Minister may be given on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, I have to call the hon. Minister just now. We have to finish it today, by 2.30 p.m.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हमारी तरफ़ से कोई भी नहीं बोला है । मैं केवल थोड़ा ही समय लूंगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा बोल लीजिये लेकिन पांच मिनट में ही समाप्त कर दीजिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : ओं विश्वतश्चक्षुरुत-विश्वतोमुखो विश्वतो बाहुरुत् विश्वतपादः स्पादः सं बाहुभ्याम् धर्मात सं पतत्रैयतत्रैः धावा भूमि जनयन् देवएकः

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रोहतक से पानीपत तक एक रेलवे लाइन बनी हुई है । अंग्रेजों के वक्त में चला करती थी । उसकी लाइन उठा ली गई । अब भी वह गोहाना तक चलती है । वह रोहतक से गोहाना तक चलती है । आगे नहीं बनाई जा रही है । मैं नहीं समझता कि गोहाना तक रेलवे लाइन के बन जाने से कौन सा लाभ रेलवे का है ? मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि उस लाइन को पूरा पानीपत तक किया जाय । उस से रेलवेज को पर्याप्त आय होगी ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इधर जगाधरी की तरफ से दिल्ली आने के लिये कोई भी शीघ्रगामी यान दिन में नहीं चलता है । रात्रि को ही सब के सब निकल जाते हैं । इस कारण लोगों को कितनी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है इसका वहां की जनता को ही पता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो गाड़ियां शीघ्रगामी चलती हैं जहां वह इस ओर से चलें वहां उस ओर से भी चलें । वह जगाधरी से भी चलनी चाहिएं ।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जगाधरी फाटक को पार करने में आज काफी असुविधा होती है । काफी समय तक गाड़ियां शंटिंग आदि करती रहती हैं और वहां से लोगों को निकलने में भारी कठिनाई होती है । उस के ऊपर से एक पुल बनाया जाना चाहिये ताकि मोटर आदि ऊपर पुल से गुज़र सकें । जगाधरी के ऊपर एक पुल का बनाया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है । आए वर्ष वहां अनेकों दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं और लोग मारे जाते हैं ।

पानीपत में जींद ब्रांच अलग है और एक अम्बाला जाती है । अम्बाला जाने वाली गाड़ी के ऊपर से पुल बना हुआ है लेकिन जींद ब्रांच के ऊपर से पुल नहीं है । उधर नवीन नगर बना हुआ है । सारी कचहरियां उधर हैं । गन्ने की मिल उधर है । गाड़ी के ऊपर से केवल रेलवे को पुल बनाना है लेकिन वह बनाया नहीं जा रहा है । पैसे को व्यर्थ काफी खर्च किया जाता है लेकिन उस पैसे द्वारा उपयोगी काम नहीं किए जाते हैं ।

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

कम से कम २० मृत्युएं आये वर्ष इस पुल के न होने से होती हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप छोटे छोटे स्टेशन बाबरपुर और घरौंडा को देखें । उधर समालखा को देखें । गाड़ियां आती हैं । जाड़े के दिनों में, वर्षा के दिनों में और भीषण गर्मी के दिनों में यात्रियों के खड़े होने और ठहरने के लिये उपयुक्त व्यवस्था नहीं है । वहां पर यात्रियों को वर्षा, धूप और शीत में गाड़ियों की प्रतीक्षा में बहुत देर देर तक प्लेटफार्म पर ठहरना पड़ता है लेकिन वहां पर उनके सिर छिपाने के लिये कोई शैड, छाया आदि प्रदान करने के लिये व्यवस्था नहीं है । यही हालत समालखा की भी है । बाबरपुर, घरौंदा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर रात्रि में यात्रियों के ठहरने के लिये कोई विश्रामालय नहीं बने हुए हैं । जहां टिकटघर हैं वहां केवल यात्रियों को खड़े होने के लिये जगह है लेकिन वहां पर रेलवेज द्वारा कोई विश्रामालय नहीं बनाया जा रहा है । जब मैं दिल्ली के सब्जीमंडी रेलवे स्टेशन को देखता हूं तो मुझे तो आश्चर्य होता है । यहां सब्जीमंडी पर दो पुल बिलकुल पास, पास में बना कर खड़े कर दिये गये हैं । अब क्या यह देहातों से सम्बन्धित या छोटे छोटे कस्बे और शहरों वाले लोग क्या रेलवेज को किराया नहीं देते हैं जो उनके प्रति इतनी उपेक्षा बर्ती जा रही है ? क्या यह बेचारे मुफ्त चलते हैं जो इनको सुविधा का जरा भी ख्याल नहीं रक्खा जाता है ? आज केवल शहरों के निवासियों का ही सुविधा का ध्यान रखा जा रहा है ।

समालखा से लेकर मौड़ी तक, पानीपत और कुरुक्षेत्र को छोड़ कर, बीच में पड़ने वाले अन्य स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों का मेल तो होता है लेकिन उन स्टेशनों के दूसरी तरफ प्लेटफार्म नहीं बना है और इस कारण यात्रियों को भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है । एक तरफ प्लेटफार्म पर गाड़ी आकर खड़ी हो जाती है और दूसरी तरफ कोई प्लेटफार्म ही नहीं होता है और उस कारण यात्रियों को बड़ी दिक्कत उठानी पड़ती है । ऊपर से कहीं पर भी पुल बना हुआ नहीं है । वहां पर यात्रियों को इतनी असुविधा है कि अगर कोई जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति वहां जाय तो वह आश्चर्यचकित रह जाएगा । मंत्री महोदय चूंकि वायुयानों में जाते हैं इसलिये उनको वास्तविक स्थिति का पता नहीं चल पाता है । मैंने इसीलिये पहले मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना की थी कि वे एक बार जरा उस लाइन पर यात्रा करके देखें और आप से भी मैंने यही प्रार्थना दुहराई है और यह संतोष का विषय है कि आपने वैसा करने का वायदा भी किया है । बजट सैशन का समाप्ति के बाद आप वहां की स्थिति को देखने का यत्न करेंगे । उस लाइन पर जितने रेलवे के फाटक हैं और उन फाटकों से पार होकर गाड़ियां जाती हैं । लोगों को गाडियों के पार होने के लिये जो रास्ता है वह रास्ता इस प्रकार का है कि लोगों की गाड़ियां उस पर से चढ़ नहीं सकती हैं ।

मौरी एक रेलवे स्टेशन है । वहां रेल के फाटक के नीचे काफ़ी पानी भरा पड़ा है और उसमें मिट्टी भी नहीं गिराई जाती है जिससे कि गाड़ियां पार नहीं हो पाती हैं और फंस कर रह जाती हैं । मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि यह रेलों के जितने फाटक हैं इन को पक्का बनाया जाय । लोगों के आने जाने के लिये और गाड़ियों के आने जाने के लिये सुविधा रहनी चाहिये । आज जो रेलवे के फाटक बने हुए हैं गाड़ियां उन पर से चढ़ नहीं सकती हैं । इस प्रकार की असुविधाएं आज रेलवे में हैं ।

मुझे रेलवेज से प्यार है । यह भारत की रेलवेज हैं । लेकिन मुझे आज की हालत को देखकर दुःख होता है । आप दिल्ली से अम्बाला तक गाड़ी पर जा कर देखें । अंग्रेजों के वक्त में रेलवेज के गाहे की सुरक्षा बेलदार किया करते थे और उन में बहुत लकड़ी पैदा होती

थी। अब वे गाहे जंगलात को दे दिये गए हैं। आज उन में एक भी पेड़ नहीं उगाया जा रहा है। आप जा कर यह बात देख सकते हैं। लाखों रुपये खर्च कर के वहां गड्ढे खुदवाए जाते हैं। जहां कल्लर-सोर है, वहां भी गड्ढे खुदवाये जाते हैं। लेकिन वहां पर पेड़ कैसे पैदा हो सकते हैं? जहां पानी छाती छाती तक भरा हुआ है, वहां पेड़ कैसे उग सकते हैं? इस अपव्यय को समाप्त करना चाहिये।

अंग्रेजों के वक्त में ये गाहे बिका करते थे और इन की घास बिका करती थी। कई जगह उन को खेती के लिये दे दिया जाता था। दिल्ली से अम्बाला तक दसियों हजार रुपये की घास बिक जाती थी और उस से रेलवेज को आय होती थी। लेकिन अब ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है। और ये गाहे जंगलात को दे दिए गये हैं। पुराने पेड़ तो उजड़ गए, लेकिन नये पेड़ नहीं लगाए जा रहे हैं।

मैंने बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं, लेकिन समय न होने के कारण मैं समाप्त करता हूं। वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय समझदार हैं, बड़े बुद्धिमान हैं। मैं आशा करूंगा कि वह इन सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे, नहीं तो मैं फिर उन के दफ्तर पर जा कर दरवाजा खटखटाऊंगा—छोड़ूंगा नहीं।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Many cut motions have been moved. About 20 hon. Members have spoken of very many things, about new lines, level crossings, local needs and so forth. It would not be possible for me to answer everyone of them because the time at my disposal is short. I would therefore be concentrating only on the main points of all India importance. With regard to the other points which remain unanswered, hon. Members will be getting in due course, a reply on the specific points raised by them.

Shri Nambiar raised the question of the audit report. Hon. Members are aware that year after year the Auditor General reviews the position not merely of the Railways but of other Central Ministries and then sends his reports which are placed on the Table and sent to the Members also. These are subsequently reviewed by the Public Accounts Committee of this Parliament, Parliament sitting in Committee. The Auditor General also sits there to assist the Committee in elucidating certain matters. Evidence is taken. The officers of the Ministry concerned are summoned. Questions are put to them in detail and explanations obtained. This is the procedure that has been laid down and adopted.

As regards the earlier report mentioned by Shri Nambiar, wherein he made special mention of a handling contract, that has already been examined by the PAC. P.A.C. found that some other Ministry was responsible for it; the Railway Ministry was not involved in it. P.A.C. have asked the other Ministry to report on it and explain the position.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That means there is no co-ordination between Ministries.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not a question of co-ordination. It is a vast administration which has got to function in different departments. The co-ordinating check is done by the PAC and the Estimates Committee.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This explanation is like a lineman saying 'I am not concerned with traffic'.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry. The hon. Member is senior Member. He knows the procedure laid down, and which is the co-ordinating authority. It is not that any Ministry can escape from the purview of this Parliament.

I would submit that the total magnitude of the loss adjusted in the accounts of 1962-63 as indicated in the Audit Report (Railways)—1964, namely Rs. 160 lakhs has to be adjudged in relation to the total

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capital and revenue expenditure of the order of Rs. 986 crores, which just works out 0.16 per cent. Much has been made of this, but as I submitted, the points mentioned by Shri Nambiar are matters for consideration and they have been or will be considered by the PAC. The reports of the Committee are placed on the Table. If there is any mistake found in any Ministry, it is certainly taken up and followed up.

Shri Nambiar: This happened three years back. What action has been taken against the officials concerned?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: He mentioned two matters. In one, this Ministry was not responsible. It was some other Ministry that was concerned. Their explanation has been called for. They are submitting it. That will in due course be examined by the PAC again.

The second question was about the sleepers ordered from USA. There was then some difficulty about adequate supply of wooden sleepers in the country. This is not a question of loss at all. The finding of the Public Accounts Committee is that certain moneys were locked up to the tune of about Rs. 65 lakhs, not that there was a loss. The timber that was imported, the sleepers, began to show certain cracks, and the Railway had therefore stored it. The PAC's question was 'Why do you store it? Why did you lock up money?' Subsequently, it went into arbitration. We got the award in our favour after a prolonged process.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): *Ex-parte.*

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know about *ex-parte*. The award was in our favour. What does it matter whether it is ex-parte or not. The award is under the Arbitration Act and the arbitration clause in the agreement.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to explain why sleepers were imported at Rs. 31.29 per sleeper when they were available here at Rs. 18 or Rs. 14 per sleeper?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It would not be possible for me to go into those details just now. If the hon. Member likes to pursue it, he might come to me and we will sit and discussing it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will certainly.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The point was that there was shortage of sleepers in the country. We had to import. That was the position. Therefore, I do not think there is much point in what Shri Nambiar said.

Then the question of new lines was raised. A number of hon. Members have spoken of various things. They spoke of this survey and that. With regard to new lines, so far as the third Plan allocation is concerned, all the funds at our disposal are committed, and in due course, the State Governments will be asked to submit their proposals for the Fourth Plan. They would be requested indicate their priorities and thereafter in the formulation of the Fourth Plan, they will be discussed at various levels, there will be discussions with State Governments, there will be discussions in the NDC also where all the State Chief Ministers sit together. Then they will be discussed in the Planning Commission at various stages and then they will be formulated, in the context of the total availability of funds for this purpose That is the procedure.

With regard to surveys many hon. Members have suggested, do this, do that. Construction of new railway lines in different parts of the country is not undertaken at present on any State-wise consideration. One hon. Member, Shri Sivamurthi Swamy, said that not one inch of railway has been constructed in addition in Mysore, though as a matter of fact, the

Hasan-Mangalore line has been sanctioned and some other lines are partly in Mysore State. But each line is decided upon the actual needs of specified industrial projects, development of ports, exploitation of mineral resources, strategic requirements and the railways own operational needs, within the Plan provision for such works, as approved by the Planning Commission.

14.00 hrs.

A survey is carried out only when:

(i) a rough examination of the topography of the area reveals that construction in the area is practicable;

(ii) there are reasonable chances of the line being remunerative or it is an operational necessity; and

(iii) there are also reasonable chances of the line being taken up for construction in the near future.

With the rapid developments taking place throughout the country, any survey undertaken, unless followed up with construction, would prove to be out of date after a few years. There is thus, no immediate urgency to undertake any large-scale survey operations throughout the country, without weighing the reasonable possibility of their subsequent construction. Surveys are sanctioned and undertaken for projects likely to come up for execution shortly thereafter in consultation with the Planning Commission. That is the position.

Specific railways have been urged. Shri Masani is sitting in front of me, and I think I must deal with his point. I can very well understand the anxiety of not only Shri Masani, but friends here, there and everywhere from Gujarat and Saurashtra, who are eager to know something about the Jund-Kandla line. True enough it was provided for in the Second Plan. As you are well aware, we built up the capacity for 450 wagons metre gauge from Kandla to the hinterland, but the traffic that was expected at Kandla Port on the metre gauge section has not come up to expectations. Though the capacity is 450 wagons per day, the average traffic has barely reached 300 wagons. Subsequently it was advanced that the point would be to link up Ahmedabad with Kandla by broad gauge. That was examined, and we thought that the shortest route was Jund-Kandla. Subsequently we found that traffic on the Rajkot line was increasing via Viramgaon and Wanekner. The traffic is so great that unless we double it or convert it into broad gauge, we will not be able to cope with the developing traffic. The traffic actually is on this line.

We are not the only Ministry concerned in this. We consult also the Ministry dealing with ports—the Ministry of Transport—and find out the prospects at the ports, the traffic that they will give. We have asked them and they have said that 75 to 80 broad gauge wagons would be released by about 1970-71. That is only about 1½ broad gauge trains, and we thought that laying a broad gauge line for this purpose, depending entirely on the port, might not be prudent. Therefore, we examined this matter and found that even if Kandla port did not give the traffic expected of it, the converted broad gauge line would pay its way. That is what the survey shows. Therefore, we are thinking along these lines, but we have not come to any conclusion. Though there are Members here and outside who would like this line or that line, one thing seems to be common to all hon. Members who come from this area that some decision should be taken as quickly as possible. On that point, the Railway Ministry is also agreed. The question is of relative overall benefit. It is not as if Railways can wholly ignore the commercial aspect of it. True, this converted broad gauge line would be a longer route by about 50

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miles; even so, if ultimately this is going to pay as we think, the question is why we should not take it up. There is also difference in cost of about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 crores between the shorter and this route. Even then, this is likely to be more paying. We are considering all this.

We also feel that, in addition to the goods traffic that will move from Kandla, we will have the passenger traffic also, and one great advantage is that broad gauge will be taken right into the heart of Saurashtra if the Rajkot line is taken up. As I submitted, we have not come to any final conclusion. We are balancing all this, and the House will agree that whatever money we spend is the money of the nation; the railway money is not separate, it is what the nation has given to the railways. So, the money that belongs to the nation has got to be put to the best use. Otherwise, Parliament will question the Ministry as to why they spent the money when they knew that it would not pay. Therefore, we have got to be circumspect, to weigh the things, and to put the nation's money to the best use. Of one thing I may assure the House. We shall certainly come to a conclusion quickly and take up this line. and it will not be disappointing at all to Saurashtra, which I know is very eager to have this line.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): I want one clarification on this controversy. By what time will the Railway Board decide it finally, that is the important thing.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would ask the hon. Member: can you fix a time limit and force the Board to come to a conclusion straightaway by a particular hour or minute?

Shri Jashvant Mehta: This controversy has been going on for a long time.

Shri D. J. Naik: It should be done as early as possible.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I know they are eager, and that the whole of Saurashtra is expecting some line to be constructed. We are well aware of it, and I assure the House that we will take a speedy decision on this issue.

My hon. friend Shri Patel also raised the question of Tarapore line. This has been examined before and found not to be paying. It is about 85 miles, and the traffic and engineering surveys show that it will cost about Rs. 10 crores or more, and that it is not likely to yield much more than one or 1½ per cent return. That is why it was not taken up, and I might also submit that it is not included in the Third Plan. Therefore, the question does not arise now of reviving it. If the State Government recommends it, it is for the Planning Commission to examine it in the light of the report of the traffic survey that we have, and then see what can be done.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The State Government has given priority to this line.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The priority was given, no doubt. The priority is there to show that the State Government exercised its judgment and then gave the order of preference, but they may not have been aware of the traffic possibilities, of the engineering difficulties, of the cost; it is for us to examine, we make the traffic and engineering surveys and then if we find that a line is not likely to be paying, we find it difficult to accept it. Simply because a State Government has given it first priority, it does not mean that it should be accepted. The financial implications have got to be gone into, the likely return on the investment computed etc. . All these have got to be looked into, and it is not one Ministry alone that does it.

We have got to go to the Transport Ministry which is connected also, as the possibility of road competition has also to be considered. The Planning Commission, which has the over-all picture, has got to look into the matter and then decide whether the Project should be accepted or not.

As for Shri Sivamurthi Swamy, as I have submitted already, it is not quite correct to say that not one inch of railway line has been added in Mysore State. So many things have been done, and are being done. Apart from the conversion of the line from Poona to Miraj, we have ordered a survey of the Hospet-Hubli-Londa-Marmagao line.

Shri Basappa: Not Karwar?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Karwar is not in the picture.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): He spoke of the Hospet-Karwar line, because iron ore of nearly 1,000 million tons is there awaiting export. The distance by this line is only 190 miles, while from Hospet to Madras it is about 340 miles.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I shall forget all about Madras, it is out of the picture, out of my mind. The proposal is to increase export *via* Goa, which is going to be a major port. Broad gauge is coming up to Miraj, and therefore this metre gauge should perhaps be converted and linked up to Hubli, Hospet, Londa and then Goa. We are all interested in the export of iron ore as much as possible so that we may earn foreign exchange. It does not matter whether it goes out through this port or that port.

Shri Basappa: It matters very much as it affects the cost, which is an important factor in selling price. Transporting ore from 190 miles is different from transporting it from 340 miles. Cost is an important factor and the world trade depends upon it very much: our costs must be low to be able to compete with others.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: If Japan wants ore, what is the point of taking it to Karwar and going round Ceylon? It can better go straight from Madras.

Shri Basappa: I am speaking of the Bellary ore to be exported.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry that this cross-firing is going on. We are aware of the economics. There is the Ministry of International Trade, Ministry of Mines and Fuel and at Secretaries level and at ministerial level also meetings are held. If ore could be transported over shorter distances and thus earn more foreign exchange, why should anybody prevent it? Government as a whole is seized of the matter and the Railway Ministry is well aware of all these things and the Ministry will do whatever is decided upon by the Government of India.

Some hon. Members asked why subsidies were being given to the light railways and why they should not be nationalised. Payment of subsidy to privately-owned railway lines when their net income does not give the guaranteed return on capital is under long-standing contracts with these lines going back to many decades before Independence. The subsidy can be stopped only if the contracts are terminated and the lines are nationalised or if the lines are closed. Such nationalisation of lines, whether private owned or owned by district boards, can be brought about in three different ways: firstly, by purchasing the lines in terms of the agreements as and when the option falls due to be exercised by the Government; secondly, by negotiated settlement outside the contract; or, by compulsorily taking over the lines under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951. The question of purchasing the lines,

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

as and when options fall due, is considered fully on merits and all the relevant factors, financial, public service and others, are duly assessed. In the case of Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhala, Arrah-Sasaram and Dehri Rohtas railways, the authority indicated in the contract, which is empowered to purchase the railways, is the local body, *viz.* the district boards and not the Government of India.

In pursuance of the second mode of taking over the lines, that is, purchase outside the contract, we have recently acquired on grounds of public service Alnavar-Dandeli and Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railways at a price mutually negotiated with the Government of Mysore acting on behalf of the District Boards. A similar offer was made in respect of Kathakal-Lalabazar Railways but could not be pursued to a final decision as the managing agents did not evince sufficient interest. About the third method mentioned by me, these powers can only be exercised in the manner provided in the Act. There are thirteen railways privately owned and their total mileage is about 500.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Do they contain the port trust railways also?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No. Of these, four are managed and worked by the Government through the agency of the continguous zonal railway administrations. According to the terms of the agreements, the Central Government in respect of the 9 railways and local district boards in respect of the remaining four railways have the option to purchase the lines. Such option of purchase falls due at regular intervals of every seven or ten years, as specified in the respective agreements.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Minister must give me also sometime for putting to vote the cut motions.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I will finish in five minutes, Sir. Then, hon. Members ask: Why not take them over? I would quote what Shri Jagjivan Ram said when he was the Railway Minister:

> "That is a question which comes up at every session of the House. It is an important question, no doubt. But, as I explained in the Rajya Sabha, a decision was taken two years back not to nationalise the Light Railways and not to expend our resources on taking over a facility which was already in existence but rather to expand, if we have the resources, for opening up new lines or for the construction of new lines; and that is why we are not at present very enthusiastic about nationalising the Light Railways."

Hon. Members ask: Some lines are working at a loss; why not you take them over? Is it only a question of transferring the losses from one sector to another?

Shri Nambiar: No; we can manage it and run it better. Those who manage it now do not do so because they are assured of the subsidy of Rs. 10 lakhs. Why should they improve it or run it well when they get this money?

Shri S V. Ramaswamy: I know why it comes from Mr. Nambiar. He is interested in seeing that all the workers, even those working in the light railways, should be brought under the CPC Scheme.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Some railways are working at a profit also. Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What profit? A few thousands?

Shri Nambiar: I am speaking not from the point of view of the workers but from the point of view of the economy of the whole country.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I shall now refer to the point about the inflated rates. It is not on the Fatehpur-Churu line alone. I have got a whole list of lines where this is imposed. May I in this connection quote what Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri stated when he was the Railway Minister as it was he who ordered this line to be constructed and then he made a statement:

> "How are these new constructions going to be financed? The only way in which such construction seems to be possible is to provide for a recovery of charges on the basis of inflated mileage for a limited period so that the projects may not be financially burdensome. This device may also profitably be adopted in cases where a shorter route is provided reducing the cost of transportation substantially, the whole of which need not be passed on to the consumer."

Repeated examination of the working of this line shows that it is not paying its way: there is hardly a return of 2 per cent on the capital outlay. The loss will be greater if these rates are reduced to the ordinary level. There are other sections where rates have been inflated as much as nine times. That is as far as the old construction is concerned. In the case of the new constructions on the Gop-Katkola line, it was one and a half times; on the Fatehpur-Churu line, it was two times. On the Khandwa-Hingoli line, it was one and a half times. On the Raniwara-Bhildi line, it was 90 per cent. There are other light traffic sections also where the inflated mileage is given. It is not as if the inflated mileage is on this line alone.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why do you have inflated mileage at all?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Coming to the point made by Shri Sinhasan Singh, I would like to correct myself and then correct him. First of all, let me correct myself. There are six air-conditioned tourist cars on the broad gauge. Well, the other need not be corrected because I mentioned there is only one metre gauge air-conditioned coach. About broad gauge, I said. two. It is six. These are not called saloons; these are inspection carriages.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Call them by any other name; they are known as saloons.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Of course, by whatever name you might call the rose, it will still smell the same.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is not a question of a man and a woman. You call it a saloon; it is not a barber's hair-cutting saloon; it is an officer's saloon. The reason why they take saloons is the officers want to take their wives with them!

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is an inspection carriage; the description gives the parpose for which it is used. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I will take only one more minute.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): He may continue the next day.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not as if some carriages are removed from the train in order to admit this; it is not as if some room is kept from a train for the sake of attaching an officer's carriage. It is neither of these. On the question of overcrowding and relief, I may say that many trains have been strengthened and new trains have been introduced; the runs of some of the trains have been increased.

How the attachment of saloons which was occasional should be avoided and how it will improve the conditions, etc., is a matter which has been urged by the hon. Members.

Shri Nambiar: Convert all this into third-class.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: You must understand that these officers have often to travel to remote areas. I have been to the remote construction sites like Bimlagarh and Kiriburu. (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: Go in third class.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: How can we go, when there is not even water to drink. I request hon. Members to have some sympathy for the officers who are working in remote areas, inaccessible areas where the construction of lines for mines is going on. (*Interruption*)

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I challenge it. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are doing the utmost to relieve overcrowding by other means.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now take the cut motions and put them to the vote.

Cut Motions Nos. 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40 *and* 41 *were then put and negatived.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion No. 47.

Shri M. R. Masani: No. 46 is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 46 was not moved.

Shri M. R. Masani: 46 was moved. In view of the statement of the Minister I am withdrawing it. I moved it myself. I made a speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not moved. It is not on the record Otherwise, I would have announced it. Anyway, he is withdrawing it.

I shall put the remaining cut motions to the vote.

Cut motion Nos. 47, 48, 50, 52, 55 *and* 56 *were then put and negatived.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All cut motions and taken cuts are lost. I shall now put the Demands to the vote. The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of Demands Nos. 2 to 11, 11A, 11B, 12 to 16 and 18.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up Private Members' Business. Shri Hem Raj.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): What is the time allotted, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will adjourn at 4.30 and give extra time some other day.

Shri Sezhiyan: My Bill is on the Order Paper. I may be allowed to move it today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

14.27 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): On behalf of Shri Hem Raj, I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th February, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th February, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I do not know what particular procedure has been followed in having these private Members' Bills being considered for being placed before the House. For the last two years I have got a Bill before the House. What happens to that Bill, how is it kept down?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can discuss it with me later.

Shri Bade: The difficulty is, I do not know what happened to the Bill which was already submitted here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know what Bill he is referring to . . .

Shri Bade: Constitution (Amendment) Bill regarding Sindhi language.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may come to me and discuss it with me.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स कार्य के लिये ढाई घंटे का समय नियत होता है। इस समय ढाई बजे हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि आज हाउस साढ़े चार बज एडजोर्न हो जायगा। इस तरह से आज केवल २ ही घंटे मिल पायेंगे जब कि समय ढाई घंटे का मिलना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be part-discussed. It won't be affected. We will give extra time some other day.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Bill to be introduced.

14.31 hrs.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14:31½ hrs.

DELHI PANCHAYAT RAJ (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Naval Prabhakar on the 14th February, 1964:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, be taken into consideration".

Fifty-two minutes are left. Shri Naval Prabhakar may continue his speech. He has already taken eight minutes.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली—करौल बाग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उस दिन दिल्ली पंचायत राज अधिनियम को संशोधित करने के लिये अपने कुछ विचार रखे थे।

मैंने अपने दिल्ली पंचायत राज (संशोधन) बिल में यह सुझाव दिया है कि मूल अधिनियम की धारा १५, २६, ३०, ३६, ४४, ४६, ८०, ८४ और ८५ का संशोधन

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[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

किया जाय । इस के अतिरिक्त मैंने यह भी इसमें उल्लेख किया है कि १५ए, ३६ए, ९०ए और ९२ए इन नये उपबन्धों का भी इसमें समावेश किया जाय ।

श्रीमन्, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा था इस विधेयक की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है । जहां तक दिल्ली के ग्रामीण समाज का सम्बंध है उस में जो मैंने सुझाव दिए हैं उन की परम आवश्यकता इस समय है । जसा मैंने पहले कहा था कि यह विधेयक १९५४ में बना था । बहुत देर के बाद में इसे लागू किया गया और जब लागू किया गया उस समय परिस्थितियां बदल चुकी थीं और उन बदली हुई परिस्थितियों के अन्दर फिर वह पुराना एक्ट लगा रहना मुझे कुछ उपयुक्त नहीं मालूम पड़ता है । मैंने उस दिन भी निवेदन किया था और आज मैं फिर कहता हूं कि जब वह प्रैक्टिस में आया तो देखा गया है कि कुछ प्रधान निर्वाचन में इस तरह के आगए हैं कि जो पढ़ेलिखे नहीं थे और इन अनपढ़ प्रधानों से, जो सेक्रेटरी हैं जो कि प्रशासन का एक अंग हैं, उन्होंने उन से बहुत सारे ग़लत काम करवाये । यहां तक देखा गया है कि इन पंचायतों में जो संकल्प किए जाते है, प्रस्ताव पास किये जाते हैं, उस रेजोल्यूशन को जो भाषा तय की जाती है, तो सेक्रेटरी महोदय ने उस की भाषा को कुछ बदल दिया है । इस तरह की गड़बड़ी बहुत सारी ग्रामीण पंचायतों में हुई है । इसीलिये मैंने यह कहा है कि यदि प्रधान थोड़ा पढ़ा लिखा हो तो वह आज की अवस्था में ग्राम पंचायत सभा का संचालन अच्छी प्रकार से कर सकेगा ।

इसी तरीके से न्याय पंचायत में भी चलता है । न्याय पंचायत में अगर वह प्रधान पढ़े हुए होंगे तो वह न्याय के काम को अच्छी तरह से देख सकेंगे ।

एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि गांव सभा के पास जो कौमनलैंड है शामिलातवं है वह कामनलैंड लगभग ४०,००० एकड़ जमीन है । इस पंचायत में जो कुछ लोग चुन कर आते हैं उन्होंने एक इस तरह की धारणा बना ली है, कि यह जो जमीन है जो कि गांव के नीचे है गांव सभा की जमीन है वह उनकी अपनी जमीन है और उसको वह जैसे चाहें उपयोग में ला सकते हैं ।

ऐसा देखा गया है, श्रीमन्, कि गांवों के अन्दर दो दल होते हैं । जो जीतने वाला दल है वह समझता है कि बस अब हमारा तो पूरा अधिकार उस के ऊपर हो गया है और यह देखा गया है कि बहुत सारे गांवों के अन्दर जमीनें नाजायज़ तरीक़े से तोड़ ली गई हैं और उन पर काश्त शुरू हो गयी है । प्रशासन की ओर से भी और जो पंचायत के डायरेक्टर हैं, उनकी पंचायत निर्देशिका की ओर से भी यह कहा गया कि ये अनधिकृत रूप से जो जमीनें तोड़ी जा रही हैं उन का आप लोगों को फैसला कर लेना चाहिए । होना यह चाहिए था कि उन को वहां से हटाया जाता किन्तु ऐसा नहीं किया गया । एक बार तो मुझे अच्छे तरीक़े से मालूम हुआ कि ब्लाक पंचायत समिति में इस तरह का एक परिपत्र आया जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि यह गांव सभा की जो जमीन है उस गांव सभा की जमीन को पट्टे के ऊपर उस को उठा दिया जाय, लीज पर उठा दिया जाय और वह ऐसे व्यक्तियों को दिया जाय जोकि बेचारे ग़रीब हैं और जिनके कि पास काश्त के लिए जमीन नहीं है । उस में श्रीमन्, हरिजन भी आते हैं । किन्तु ऐसा देखा गया कि बार बार प्रधानों का परिपत्र भेजने के बावजूद वह नहीं किया गया और इस तरीक़े से अपने भाई भतीजों के अन्दर उस जमीन का उपयोग होता रहा है । पंचायती राज्य ऐक्ट आने से पहले भी कुछ जमीनें तोड़ ली गई थीं । पहले दिल्ली के जो डिप्टी कमिश्नर थे वह उस को देखा करते थे । उसमें बहुत सारे मुकद्दमें दर्ज किये गये थे किन्तु पंचायती राज्य में आने के बाद में वह एक प्रकार से निलम्बित हो गये । उन मुकद्दमों को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया । तो मेरी इसमें मांग है कि इस तरह की जो

ग्रामीण सभा की जमीनें हैं उन जमीनों का सही उपयोग होना चाहिए और गांव सभा की सम्पत्ति गांव सभा के अन्दर ही निहित रहनी चाहिए और उसका दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए । यदि वह गांव सभा की जमीन अधिक है और उसका खेती के लिए उपयोग करना है तो जैसा प्रशासन ने सुझाव दिया है होना तो यह चाहिए कि उसको पट्टे के ऊपर दे दिया जाय और उससे जो लीज प्राप्त होगी उस प्राप्त लीज से गांव सभा का काम अच्छे तरीके से हो सकेगा और उस पैसे से ग्रामों का विकास भी हो सकेगा । किन्तु देखा यह गया है कि जो दल ग्राम सभा के अन्दर अधिकार में आ गया है वह अपने मित्रों को, अपने जो हमदर्द लोग हैं, सहयोगी लोग हैं उनको वह लाभ पहुंचाता है । मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था और आज फिर कहता हूं क्योंकि यहां तो बराबर यह चीज बढ़ती जा रही है । जो जमीन शहर के नजदीक आ गयी है या जिनको कि नगर क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया गया है, दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण की ओर से नगर क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया गया है, अरबन ऐरिया डिक्लेयर हो गया है, उस इलाके में ऐसा हो गया है कि जमीनों को लोगों ने बेच दिया है । उसमें शामिलात की जो जमीन हैं उन जमीनों को बेच दिया है । उसमें कुछ प्रधानों का इस तरह का रोल रहा है जोकि प्रशंसनीय नहीं है । यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि वह इस तरह के होते हैं । शहर के नजदीक जो जमीन आ गयी है, उस इलाके के बहुत से प्रधानों ने यह किया है कि जाकर अदालतों में ग़लत बयान दे दिया है और यह कहा है कि यह तो शामिलात गांव सभा की जमीन नहीं थी और यह तो अमुक व्यक्ति की जमीन थी और उसके पास रह जानी चाहिए । ऐसी अवस्था के अन्दर वह जो गांव सभा की जमीन है धीरे धीरे उसका ह्रास होता जा रहा है और वह कम होती जा रही है । मैंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि श्रीमन्, यह जो जमीन है इसके ऊपर कुछ अधिकार होना चाहिए, उसके ऊपर कुछ चैक होना चाहिए । मैंने उसमें इसकी पाबन्दी भी रखी है ।

इसी प्रकार से बहुत सारे परिपत्र प्रशासन की ओर से गये और उन को यह कहा गया कि आप लोग एकदम से किसी बात में पंच वग़ैरह न तय करें लेकिन उनको यह मालूम है कि जो प्रधान होता है उसका पंच कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकते हैं क्योंकि पंचायत राज्य अधिनियम जो दिल्ली का है उसमें ऐसा है कि अगर ११ पंचायत के सदस्य हों और पंचायत के ११ सदस्यों में से ११ सदस्य उसके खिलाफ़ हों, प्रधान के विरुद्ध हों तब भी प्रधान को हटाया नहीं जा सकता है । प्रधान वैसे ही बना रहेगा । अब भ्रष्टाचार इतना है कि वहां के गांवों के लोग प्रशासन के पास जाकर कहें भी तो प्रशासन जो है वह कहता है कि हमें क़ानून में इस तरह का कोई अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है और अगर फिर उसके ऊपर वह किसी तरह से गौर करें भी तो होता बिलकुल विपरीत है । जो शिकायत करने वाले लोग हैं, ग्राम सभा के ११ सदस्यों में से ग्यारहों सदस्य अगर जाकर यह कहते भी हैं कि हमारा प्रधान बिलकुल उलटा काम कर रह है तो होता यह है कि प्रशासन अगर कोई कार्यवाही करता है तो वह यही कार्यवाही करता है कि वह उस पंचायत को ही समाप्त करा देता है । यह बड़ी विचित्र बात है । पंचायत के जो सदस्य हैं, वे भी चुन कर आये हैं और प्रधान भी चुन कर आये हैं, किन्तु ग़लती तो करेगा प्रधान और उसका नतीजा, उसका परिणाम, भुगतना पड़ेगा ग्राम सभा के समस्त सदस्यों को । मैंने इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था की है कि यदि ग्राम सभा के सदस्यों का बहुमत प्रधान के विरुद्ध हो, तो ऐसी अवस्था मे उसके विरुद्ध अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव माना जाना चाहिए और प्रधान को हटा दिया जाना चाहिए । कई जगह ऐसा हुआ है कि प्रधान ने गलती की और पंचायत को समाप्त कर दिया गया ।

गांव सभा की एक दूसरी बड़ी सम्पत्ति वृक्ष हैं । उन वृक्षों को भी कटवा दिया जात

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

है और जब मामला ग्राम सभा में या पंचायत अदालत में आता है, तो वह उसी तरह से दलबन्दी के आधार पर तय किया जाता है और उस में कुछ नहीं होता है। इस बिल में मैंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि उस में प्रशासन का पूरा पूरा दखल होना चाहिए। जहां तक गांव के विकास का सम्बन्ध है, पंचायत के लोग गांव के विकास को करें। जहां तक गांव से कोई कलेक्शन करने, पैसा संग्रह करने, की बात है, वह भी वे करें। जहां तक ज़मीन को पट्टे पर देने का सम्बन्ध है, उसको वे दें और उनका पैसा लें और उस पैसे को विकास-कार्य में लगायें, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि सेक्रेटरी जिस तरह से लिख दे, उसी तरह से हो जाये। मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में दो विकास-खंड पड़ते हैं, नजफ़गढ़ और कंझावला। मैं उन दोनों विकास-खंडों में जाता हूं और मैं देखता हूं कि होता यह है कि प्रधान कहते हैं कि हम ने यह संकल्प पास ही नहीं किया, यह कैसे हो गया ? पढ़े-लिखे न होने के कारण ऐसी बातें होती हैं।

मैंने जो संशोधक-विधेयक सदन के सामने रखा है, अगर सरकार उसको स्वीकार कर ले, तो गांवों में जो एक परेशानी इस समय आ गई है, वह समाप्त हो जायेगी और ख़ास तौर पर गांवों के दबे हुए और पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के लोगों को राहत मिलेगी। आज हालत यह है कि जो प्रधान बन गये, बस वे एक तरह से डिक्टेटर हो गये, पूरी हुकूमत उनकी हो गई। मैं चाहता हूं कि डेमोक्रेसी तो रहे, लेकिन उसमें गांव के एक छोटे से छोटे किसान और छोटे से छोट हरिजन की भी पूरी सुनवाई होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरे इस विधेयक को सरकार स्वीकार करे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के इस विधेयक का बड़ा स्वागत करता हूं, जिस के द्वारा उन्होंने इस सदन का ध्यान पंचायत राज के प्रशासन की ओर आकर्षित किया है और कुछ आवश्यक सुधार प्रस्तावित किये हैं।

देश भर में पंचायत राज आया है, जिससे शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण हुआ है और देश भर में इस का स्वागत हुआ है। जो हमारे केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्र हैं, उन में पंचायत राज आदर्श होना चाहिए था, ताकि समस्त देश का पंचायत राज उस के अनुकूल कार्य करता। किन्तु पंचायत राज में बहुत सी ऐसी कमजोरियां रह गई हैं, जिन के कारण वह वास्तविक मानी में सफल नहीं हो रहा है। कहा तो यह गया है कि पंचायतें बना कर शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण किया गया है और गांवों के शासन की सब शक्ति गांवों के सुपुर्द कर दी गई है। लेकिन गांवों की पंचायत अदालतों और प्रधानों के पास अधूरी शक्तियां हैं और जो शक्तियां हैं भी, उन के परिपालन के लिए उन के पास कोई प्रशासनिक शक्ति नहीं है। मैं जानता हूं कि इतने बड़े देश में यह सब बहुत आसानी से सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी जब हम कोई कदम उठायें, तो उस कदम को पूरी तरह से उठायें, ताकि उस का परिपालन ठीक तरह से हो सके और हम ने शक्ति का जो विकेन्द्रीकरण किया है, जनता उस से पूरा पूरा लाभ उठा सके।

किस तरह से आज शक्ति का दुरुपयोग होता है, इस का एक उदाहरण मैं आपको देना चाहता हूं। मेरे इलाके में एक पंचायत अदालत थी। उस ने एक मुकद्दमे का फ़ैसला सुनाया, जो कि कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ़ गया। जिन लोगों के खिलाफ़ वह फ़ैसला गया, उन्होंने जबर्दस्ती, शारीरिक रूप से, शक्ति से, सरपंच को उठाया और उसके पैर एक बैलगाड़ी से बांध दिये। वे बैलगाड़ी को तीन मील तक भगाते रहे और सरपंच रस्सी से बंधा हुआ घिसटता हुआ चला गया और उस का

प्राणांत हो गया । फिर [illegible] टुकड़े [illegible] कर के पास की नहर [illegible] फेंक दिये गये । उसकी सहायता करने के लिए कोई साधन नहीं थे । उसने न्याय दिया था और सच्चाई के साथ अपना काम किया था, लेकिन आज गांवों में यह हालत हो गई है कि जिसकी लाठी, उसकी भैंस । न्याय अदालत हो या गांव का प्रधान हो या पंचायत हो, उन की शक्ति के सामने एक गुंडे की शक्ति हमारे देहात में स्थापित हो गई है और जब तक हम गुंडों की यह शक्ति समाप्त नहीं कर पाते, तब तक सच्चे मानों में गांवों में पंचायत राज स्थापित नहीं हो सकता ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार जहां पर गांवों में जनता को प्रशासन देने के लिए और प्रजातंत्र को फैलाने के लिए केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में पंचायत राज की स्थापना करती है, वहां यह देखना भी उसका कर्तव्य है कि हमारे प्रधान और पंचायत अदालतों के सरपंच किस प्रकार से अपना काम सफलतापूर्वक कर सकते हैं और जो अधिकार उन को मिले हैं, किस प्रकार से सफलतापूर्वक वे उनका पालन कर सकते हैं, ताकि गुंडे उन के काम में हस्तक्षेप न कर सकें । न्याय और विधि की व्यवस्था का सुरक्षण इसी में है कि सरकार की ओर से उन को सहायता प्राप्त हो कि वे अपना काम और कर्तव्य-पालन सच्चाई से कर सकें, गुंडागर्दी के दबाव में आ कर नहीं । आज हो उल्टा रहा है ।

मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि गृह मंत्रालय बड़ी सहानुभूति और सहिष्णुता से माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव पर विचार करने के लिए प्रस्तुत है । हो सकता है कि इस समय इस विधेयक को पारित करने में उसकी स्वीकृति न मिले, क्योंकि आगे चल कर गृह मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में गहराई से और विवरणपूर्वक विचार करेगी । लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, वे वास्तव में अच्छे हैं और जब कभी अच्छे सुझाव आते हैं, तो हमें उनका स्वागत करना चाहिए । यदि किसी निजी सदस्य का प्रस्ताव है तो यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि हम केवल सरकारी बिल को ही पारित करेंगे, निजी सदस्य के विधेयक को नहीं करेंगे ।

इस के अतिरिक्त इस बिल को आये हुए बहुत दिन हो गये हैं । यदि गृह मंत्रालय के मन में यह बात थी कि इसमें कुछ त्रुटियां हैं या इस का विवरण ठीक नहीं है, तो विधि मंत्रालय इस पर विचार कर के और आवश्यक सुधार कर के उन संशोधनों को माननीय सदस्य से मंजूर करा सकता था । इससे सरकार का काम भी बहुत कुछ हल्का हो जाता और हम जनता के प्रतिनिधि रोज की जिन कठिनाइयों को देखते हैं और इस सदन के सामने रखते हैं, उन कठिनाइयों को भी दूर किया जा सकता था ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो पंचायत राज आया है, उस का वास्तविक अर्थों में, सच्चाई से, परिपालन कराने के लिए सरकार कदम उठाये और गुंडागर्दी की नीति को न चलने दे । यह तभी हो सकता है, जब सरकार दृढ़ता से कदम उठाये और जो विधि-विरोधी तत्व हैं, जो उपद्रव करने वाले तत्व हैं, उन को दबाने के लिए समुचित साधन अपने हाथ में ले ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय सदस्य के इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं और मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वह इस को स्वीकार करने की कृपा करें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय नवल प्रभाकर जी को इस बिल को लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं । उन्होंने देहात की जनता की दिक्कतों का हमेशा खयाल रखा है । यह जो बिल वह लाये हैं, यह भी ग्रामीण भाइयों के लाभ के लिए लाये हैं । मेरी उन से यह भी प्रार्थना है कि वह इस बिल को वापिस न लें क्योंकि वापिस किसी

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

चीज को लेना अच्छी बात नहीं है । यदि एक बात कही जाती है तो मर्द का शेवा भी नहीं कि कह कर वह उसे वापिस ले । जो एक बार कहा जाये उस पर उसे डटे रहना चाहिये ।

हमने देहात की जनता की भलाई का व्रत लिया है । वाकई में यह दिक्कत हमारे सामने भी है कि खता कोई करता है, सजा किसी और को दी जाती है । कई बार ऐसा होता है कि मामूली सी किसी मेम्बर की ग़लती की वजह से सारी पंचायत को ही मुअत्तिल कर दिया जाता है । जो पंचायती राज में पंचायतों को अधिकार दिये गये हैं, वे सिर्फ कागजी हैं । आज गांव सभा के प्रधान को यह हक भी हासलि नहीं है कि जो सेक्रेट्री शरारत करता है, उसका तबादला तक वह कर सके या जो बी० एल० डब्ल्यू० काम पर नहीं आता है, उसको बदल सके । एक कट्टे सिमेंट के लिए उसको बी० डी० ओ० का मुहताज होना पड़ता है । सरकारी अफसर उसको इस तरह से तंग करते हैं, जैसे किसी चपड़ासी को तंग किया जाता है । नाम तो प्रधान रख दिया गया है लेकिन उसके पास कोई अखत्यार नहीं हैं कि जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी चल रही है, जो सरकारी लालफीताशाही चल रही है, उसको वह बदल सके, उसको वह हटा सके या जो कर्मचारी ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है, उसके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन ले सके । यही वजह है कि हमारा यह जनतंत्र पनप नहीं रहा है । यह तब तक नहीं पनप सकता है जब तक कि जनतंत्र की ट्रेनिंग लोगों को न दी जाये । मच्छर मारने की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, गड्ढे खोदने की ट्रेनिंग तो दी जाती है लेकिन जनतंत्र की कोई ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाती है ।

मैं आपको अपने निर्वाचन क्षत्र की बात बतलाता हूं । एक तहसीलदार ने प्रधान जी से पूछा कि वह बतायें कि प्रधान के क्या कर्तव्य होते हैं । प्रधान जी ने भरी अदालत में जवाब दिया कि त्योहार के दिनों में दारोगा साहब के यहां, पुलिस इंस्पैक्टर के यहां दूध पहुंचा दिया जाये या दूसरे दिनों में भैंस के लिए चारा पहुंचा दिया जाये या इस तरह के दूसरे काम कर दिये जायें । वह प्रधान जी इतना ही जानते थे । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको जनतंत्र की ट्रेनिंग दी जाये । जब तक लोगों में यह विवश्वास पैदा नहीं होगा कि वे अपनी गांव पंचायत के खुद मालिक हैं, तब तक काम नहीं हो सकता है ।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) ट्रेनिंग कौन दे ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार दे ।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे : सरकार देना नहीं चाहती है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर सरकार नहीं देना चाहती है तो देहाती लोग खुद इसका इन्तजाम करेंगे । मैं नवल प्रभाकर जी से कहूंगा कि वह इसको वापस न लें क्योंकि अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो जितनी भी मुबारिकवाद उनको पेश की जा रही है, वह सब बेकार जाएगी । उसको वह बेकार न जाने दें ।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कागजी अखत्यारात उसने गांव सभाओं को दे रखे हैं, उनकी जगह पर असल अखत्यारात उनको दिये जायें । आज होता यह है कि एक शीशम के पेड़ को अगर काटना होता है और गांव सभा इसकी जरूरत महसूस करती है तो उसके लिए अनुमति के लिए उसको तहसीलदार के पास आना पड़ता है । जब प्रधान तहसीलदार के पास आता है तो पहले तो उसको बरामदे में बैठने नहीं दिया जाता है क्योंकि देहाती आदमी को, किसान को बरामदे तक में वहां पर लोग बिठाना पसन्द

नहीं करते हैं और अगर बैठने भी दिया जाता है तो चार छः घंटे के बाद जब उसको मुलाकात के लिए बुलाया जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि अपने नायब तहसीलदार से पूछ कर या कानूनगो से पूछ, कर या गिरदावर से पूछ कर इसका जवाब दिया जाएगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि ग्राम सभा को पूरे अख्त्यारात दिये जायें ।

ग्राम सभा को यह अधिकार भी होना चाहिये कि गांव की जो जमीनें बिखरी पड़ी हैं, उनको हरिजनों में, लैंडलेस लेबरर्ज में वह बाकायदा तक्सीम कर सकती है । चकबन्दी में गांव के हरिजनों के लिए, लैंडलेस लेबरर्ज के लिए ज़मीनें प्रोवाइड नहीं की गई हैं । इसका भी इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिये । हरिजनों और लैंडलेस लेबरर्ज को भी ज़मीनें देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये । यह कहा जाता है कि शहरों में एक एक चारपाई पर चार चार आदमी सोते हैं, आदमी के साथ आदमी सोता है । लेकिन आप देहातों में देखें क्या हालत है । वहां की निरीह जनता, वहां के हरिजन, वहां के लैंडलेस लेबरर्ज बैलों के साथ, भैंसों के साथ और बारिश में सोते हैं। करोड़ों वहां पर आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनके पास रहने तक के लिए जमीन नहीं है । अगर वाकई में उनको ज़मीन दी जाती तो भूमिदान की जरूरत महसूस न होती । भूमिदान की जरूरत इसलिए पड़ी कि सरकार उनके लिए ज़मीनें प्रोवाइड करने में फेल हो गई । सरकारी कानूनों में कोई ऐसा प्रोविज़न नहीं है कि हरिजनों और लैंडलेस लेबरर्ज को ज़मीन दी जा सके । जब तक यह भूमि दान रहेगा तब तक स्वत्व और आत्म-सम्मान की भावना पनप नहीं सकती है । जिन लोगों ने हमारे लिये रिहायश का इन्तजाम किया है, जिन लोगों ने पहाड़ों को काट कर भाखड़ा डैम बनाया है, जिन लोगों ने पहाड़ों को चीर कर सुरंगें बनाई हैं, जिन लोगों ने रेगिस्तान को खत्म करके चमन खिलाये हैं, उनके लिए दान शब्द का इस्तेमाल करना आपको शोभा नहीं देता है । वे लोग ज़मीन के मुस्तहक हैं । ज़मीन पाने का उनको अधिकार है । परम पिता परमेश्वर ने उनको यह अधिकार दिया है । दान तो कोढ़ी, अपाहिज और लूले लंगड़े को दिया जाता है, तन्दुरुस्त को दान नहीं दिया जाता है, जिन्होंने राष्ट्र का निर्माण किया है, उनको दान नहीं दिया जाता है । उनको ज़मीन मिलनी चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं ।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नवल प्रभाकर जी की पंचायती राज कानून में इन संशोधनों को लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं । देश में सभी ने यह माना है कि बिना पंचायतों को मजबूत किए हमारा यह जनतंत्र, हमारा यह प्रजातान्त्रिक शासन, हमारा यह राज्य मजबूत नहीं हो सकता । सत्ता का इस हेतु विकेन्द्रीकरण हो रहा है और कुछ हो भी गया है । उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं । सत्ता जो आज तक ऊपर केन्द्रित थी, वह नीचे तक पहुंच रही है । लेकिन अब भी आप देखें कि सत्ता किन लोगों के हाथों में है । वह बिखरी तो जरूर है लेकिन कुछ ही हाथों में नीचे जाकर केन्द्रित हो गई है । गांवों में जो बलशाली जातियां हैं, जो हमेशा से बलपूर्वक राज्य करती रही हैं जिनके हाथ में किसी प्रकार से शक्ति और सत्ता केन्द्रित रही है, वे जातियां ही आज भी सत्ता का उपभोग कर रही हैं, उन्हीं के हाथों में आज भी सत्ता है, आज भी शक्ति है .....

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वर्ग कहिये । जाति तो सभी की भारतीय है ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : वर्गों में जातियां भी आ जाती हैं । इसलिए इस बात की ओर आपको अवश्य ध्यान देना होगा । आज जब कि सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

रहा है तो जो जातियां पहले से निर्बल चली आ रही थीं, वे आज भी निर्बल हैं, उनके हाथ में आज भी शक्ति नहीं आ रही है। शक्ति अब भी उन्हीं शक्तिशाली जातियों के हाथ में है। ग्रामों में अब भी धींग की भारी हलाल हैं। चाहे आप न्याय पंचायतों के बारे में देखें अथवा ग्राम पंचायतों के बारे में सोचें, उनमें जो निर्बल वर्ग हैं, उनके आदमी आज भी शक्ति में नहीं हैं। इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि जो शक्ति बंटे ग्रामों के अन्दर, सत्ता का जो विकेन्द्रीकरण ग्रामों के अन्दर हो, उससे नीचे से लेकर, ऊपर तक के जो लोग हैं, उन सब को समान लाभ हो। पंचायतों में अब भी संकीर्ण भावना काम कर रही है, दलबन्दी काम कर रही है, जाति आधार पर काम किया जाता है। दिल्ली में पंचायतों की बात हो या देश के अन्य किसी भाग में हो, हमारा विशेष प्रयत्न यह होना चाहिये कि जातिगत संकीर्णता दूर हो और इस तरह की भावना लोगों में पैदा हो कि वे सामूहिक हित की बात सोचें, न कि जातिगत या वर्गगत हित की। आज तक जातिगत और वर्गगत हित की बात सोचने की ही लोगों में आदत रही है और अब भी है।

दिल्ली को अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि यहां पर शहरीकरण हो रहा है। दिल्ली बहुत फैल रही है और यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को खाती जा रही है। किसान की जो जमीन है, जैसे भी हो, वह बिक रही है चाहे वह खुद बेच रहा हो या गवर्नमेंट उसको ले रही हो। दाम भी उसको कम मिल रहे हैं। खेती के योग्य जो भूमि है वह कम होती जा रही है। इसी प्रकार से जो शामलात की जमीन हैं वह भी किसी न किसी कारण से चाहे व्यक्तिगत तरीके से जैसे हमारे एक साथी ने जाहिर किया है या दूसरे तरीके से, बिक रही है। यह भी हमारे साथी ने कहा है कि जो सरकारी आदेश या इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज हमारे प्रशासन की ओर से दिये जाते हैं, उनका परिपालन इसलिए नहीं होता है कि न्याय पंचायत के अन्दर जो भाई हैं या जो प्रधान हैं, ग्राम सभा के जो प्रधान हैं, वे पढ़े कम होते हैं या फिर वे जो मन्त्री होते हैं या जो इंटिरेस्टिड लोग होते हैं, उनके हाथ में खेल जाते हैं। हमारे भाई ने कहा कि उन लोगों के लिए तालीम का कुछ स्तर निर्धारित होना चाहिये। मैं इस मांग में उनका समर्थन करता हूं। जहां तक शामलात भूमि का सम्बन्ध है, वह भी भूमिहीनों और विशेषकर हरिजनों में बांटी जानी चाहिये। दिल्ली राज्य में अभी तक वैसा नहीं हुआ है। जो कमजोर वर्ग हैं, जो गरीब जातियां हैं, जो मामूली हरिजन हैं, बाल्मीकी हैं या चमार हैं, या जाटव आदि हैं या दूसरे गरीब लोग हैं उनके अन्दर वे बांटी नहीं गई हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस प्रकार के संशोधन हमारे साथी ने पेश किये हैं उनके पीछे तथ्य है। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि इस बिल को स्वीकार किया जाये। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। इससे कुछ लाभ होता है। इस तरह से पंचायत राज में, जो कि इस प्रशासन की नीति है, कुछ बल आता है, उसमें कुछ शक्ति आती है, और उस शक्ति के आधार पर यदि ऐसे लोग जो कि पढ़ लिख सकते हैं, हिन्दी और उर्दू पढ लिख सकते हैं, आयें तो सबको न्याय मिलेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि आप पंचायती राज को इस तरह से जरूर मजबूत करेंगे। इस प्रकार का आदर्श पंचायती राज होना चाहिये कि जो खामियां दूसरी जगह हैं वह दिल्ली में न आयें। आप इस तरह से उसको शक्ति देंगे और सब को न्याय दिला सकेंगे।

15 hrs.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री नवल प्रभाकर ने जो पंचायत राज में संशोधन करने के लिये विधेयक पेश किया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मैं इस लिये ऐसा करता हूं कि मैं भी गांव में रहता हूं। मेरे गांव में चकबन्दी हो गई है, मेर जवार में चकबन्दी हो गई है, लेकिन जो जमीन गांव समाज में छूटी किसी बगल वाले ने जोत ली। सरकार की कोई मशीनरी

इसमें इंटरफियर नहीं करती । कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है । तो यह जो आवाज हम लगा रहे हैं इससे गवर्नमेंट को समझना चाहिये कि क्या इसका अर्थ है । आज इस तरह की फीलिंग सब जगह है कि कागज में तो सब कुछ है लेकिन प्रैक्टिस में कुछ भी नहीं है । बातचीत में तो बड़े बड़े पंडित यह कहते हैं कि हमने यह काम कर दिया, यह बना दिया, वह बना दिया लेकिन जब प्रैक्टिस में आते हैं तो कहीं कुछ नहीं । पंचायतों में हम देखते हैं कि सैक्रेटरी ही डामिनेट करते हैं । मैं सुझाव देता हूं कि गांव पंचायत का प्रधान कम से कम मिडल पास होना चाहिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर की भी परीक्षा ली जानी चाहिये ।

श्री शिव नारायण : सब कुछ होना चाहिये, इसीलिये तो कह रहा हूं । पंचायत के प्रधान को पढ़ा लिखा होना चाहिये । अगर वह अनएजूकेटेड होगा तो सेक्रेटरी डामिनेट करेगा । वह अदालती पंचायत पर हावी हो जाता है । आप देख रहे हैं कि सोलह वर्षों से कुछ नहीं हुआ । पंचायत राज बन गया लेकिन लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ है । मैं तो कहता हूं कि जो भी गरीब गांव में हो उसे सब कुछ सहूलियत दे दो मगर सरकार ईमानदारी के साथ एक पैमाना रक्खे । मैं तो इसपर कटिबद्ध हूं कि अगर ठाकुर गरीब है तो उसे दे दो, चमार गरीब है तो उसे दे दो, मुसलमान गरीब है तो उसे दे दो, लेकिन पैमाना एक रक्खो । मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम यह कहते तो हमेशा हैं लेकिन इस पर अमल कहीं नहीं हुआ है । एक आदमी ने कहा कि चलिये देखिये कि कोई माडल गांव है । शिक्षा संस्था के एक बड़े पंडित ने, एक ट्रेनिंग के शिक्षक ने कहा कि माडल विलेज कोई आज नहीं है । इसी तरह से पंचायती राज तो आप का है लेकिन कोई माडल तो आप हम को दें । हम कम से कम उसे दुनिया को दिखला तो सकें । हां, अमरीका से लोग आते हैं, चीन और जापान से आते हैं, उनको हम जरूर कोई गांव खास तौर पर दिखला देते हैं, मगर एक भी गांव पंचायत हमारे यहां ठीक नहीं है, कोई भी माडल विलेज हमारे यहां नहीं है ।

इसलिये मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ भी मैं कह रहा हूं वह जिम्मेदारी से कह रहा हूं, साढ़े सात लाख आदमियों को रिप्रेजेन्ट करता हूं, हवा में बात नहीं कर रहा हूं । मैं प्रैक्टिकल बात कहता हूं क्योंकि देख कर आया हूं, मैं गांव में रहता हूं । आज गरीब बेचारे त्राहिमाम् त्राहिमाम् कर रहे हैं । आज गुण्डों का राज है, डंडे लाठी वाले की हुकूमत है । हमने उत्तर प्रदेश में जमींदारी अबालिश की लेकिन जमींदारों का राज इस पंचायती राज की बदौलत सब पर हावी हो रहा है । वही बेगार चल रही है, दूध दही देना चल रहा है । आज भी लोग थानेदार के यहां दूध पहुंचा देते हैं । यह नक्शा है । एक बीघा खेत अपने नाम लिखवा लिया और भतीजे को दे दिया, अगर घरऊ चमार भूखों मरता है, फलां जुलाहा परेशान होता है, तो उसकी बात पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है, उसकी सुनने वाला कोई नहीं है ।

नवल प्रभाकर जी ने जो संशोधन दिया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस पर पूरी तरह अमल करेगी और यह तय नहीं करेगी कि अनपढ़ लोग भी रक्खे जा सकते हैं । पढ़े लिखे लोग आयें तो हम ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ठीक कर सकते हैं । आज हमने डिमाक्रेसी को नीचे तक पहुंचा तो जरूर दिया, लेकिन उस पर अमल कोई हो रहा है या नहीं, यह देखना है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उस पर अमल हो । हम लोग पब्लिक में जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि दिल्ली से लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज और अदालती पंचायत के जज तक के अधिकार बराबर हैं । दोनों को एक ही से राइटस दिये हैं । सब कुछ सही है, अच्छा काम किया है । अदालती पंचायतों के अन्दर, लेकिन फिर भी जो गड़बड़ी उनमें है उसे दूर किया जाना चाहिये ।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन का स्वागत करता हूं ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो विधेयक माननीय सदस्य ने पेश किया है उस के पीछे जो उद्देश्य है उस के लिये मेरी पूरी सहानुभूति है । इस समय पंचायत का जो स्वरूप हमें दिखलाई देता है उस में बहुत सी त्रुटियां नजर आती हैं और शासन का भी यह मंशा था कि जल्दी से जल्दी उन खामियों को दूर किया जाय । फिर भी मैं जिस रूप में यह विधेयक पेश किया गया है उस स्वरूप में उसे स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता । इसलिए कि अभी हम दिल्ली के लिये एक नया ढांचा बना रहे हैं उस की तस्वीर खींच रहे हैं और दिल्ली के लिये एक नया स्थानीय शासन निर्मित कर रहे हैं और हमें यह देखना है कि वह किस तरह से पनपेगा । अभी हमारे ख्यालात का कोई बहुत निश्चित स्वरूप नहीं बन पाया है । जब तक वह न हो जाय तब तक इसके लिये कौन सी चीज हम स्वीकार कर सकते हैं और किस चीज में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये इस के बारे में शासन की राय मैं ठीक ठीक नहीं बतला सकता । फिर भी जो माननीय सदस्य ने एक बात कही है कि प्रधान जो हो वह शिक्षित हो, वह पढ़ा लिखा हो, उस की उन्होंने जो अनिवार्यता बतलाई है, उसे मैं स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता, उस के लिये मैं सहमत नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि पढ़ने लिखने से आदमी में कोई खास परिवर्तन हो जाता है और जो अशिक्षित है, पढ़ लिख नहीं सकता है, वह पंचायत का काम नहीं कर सकता, यह बात मुझे मंजूर नहीं है । जैसा कि हम लोग जानते हैं कि अगर इस संसद के सदस्य को भी चुनना हो तो उस के लिये भी यह बात अनिवार्य नहीं है । विधि में यह बात नहीं कही गई है कि उस के लिये पढ़ा लिखा होना जरूरी है ।

हम लोगों ने एक समिति मुकर्रर की थी कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो न्याय पंचायत है उस के बारे में वह अपनी राय दे । उस समिति ने एक रिपोर्ट दी है और वह यहां पेश भी की गई । उस में यह लिखा गया है कि एक जगह एक पंच था, जिस के ऊपर सब को भरोसा था । लोग कहते थे कि अगर वह पंच रहेगा तो न्याय जरूर होगा, और आश्चर्य की बात यह थी कि वह पंच जो था वह लिख भी नहीं सकता था और पढ़ भी नहीं सकता था । इसलिये लिखने पढ़ने से कोई आदमी खास तौर से होशियार हो जाता है या न पढ़ने लिखने से आदमी काबिल नहीं होता, यह बात मानने के लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूं ।

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): We do not want any graduate or a man with a degree or diploma.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He is not yielding.

Shri Sonavane: We want a man who can read and know what the accounts are.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless the Hon. Minister yields, he cannot interrupt.

श्री हजरनवीस : जैसा मैंने कहा अगर न्याय पंचायत समिति की रिपोर्ट को देखें तो उसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है कि एक बहुत अच्छा पंच था जिस के ऊपर पूरे गांव का विश्वास था, वह न लिख सकता था और न पढ़ सकता था, और लोग समझते थे कि अगर कोई मामला आये तो उस मामले का फैसला वह आदमी करे । वह सिर्फ मामले को सुनता था और उस पर फैसला देता था । यहां तक लोगों को उस के ऊपर विश्वास हो गया था कि .....

Shri Sonavane: We should not take one instance and then generalise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order.

श्री हजर नवीस : सवाल यह है कि जो आदमी वहां निर्वाचन के लिये खड़ा हो जाता है उस पर लोगों का विश्वास है या नहीं, उस पर ऐतबार है या नहीं। सिर्फ इतना ही सवाल है कि लोगों पर उसका कितना विश्वास है और किस हद तक वह लिख पढ़ न सकने पर भी न्यायदान का काम कर सकता है। अगर कोई ऐसा आदमी है तो उसके चुन कर आने में रुकावट नहीं आनी चाहिये।

इसलिये मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं इस के बारे में अधिक विवेचन तो करता नहीं। उस में जो बातें हैं उन पर मैं अपनी राय जाहिर नहीं करूंगा क्योंकि बहुत सी बातें ऐसी हैं जिनके बारे में शासन को विधेयक लाना पड़ेगा। इसलिये मैं इसके बारे में कोई खास राय नहीं बतलाऊंगा। फिर भी जो उनका मुख्य हेतु है उस के साथ शासन की पूरी सहानुभूति है। इतना आश्वासन दे कर मैं उन से विनती करूंगा कि वे यह विधेयक वापस ले लें।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा उस से मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उन्होंने पंचायत राज अधिनियम का अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन नहीं किया। पंचायत राज अधिनियम में प्रधान को कुछ अधिकार दिये गये हैं। आप यह समझ लीजिये कि पंचायत का सदस्य एक बात है और पंचायत का प्रधान दूसरी बात है। पंचायत के प्रधान को पंचायत राज अधिनियम में यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि पंचायत का जो बजट होगा उस को वह तैयार करेगा। और ग्राम सभा में उसको पास कराएगा। अब जो प्रधान पढ़ लिख नहीं सकता वह क्या करेगा।

दूसरे प्रधान को पंचायत की प्रधानता करने का भी अधिकार दिया गया है। अगर वह पढ़ा नहीं होगा तो जो रिजोल्यूशन पंचायत पास करती है उनको वह पढ़ नहीं सकेगा, समझ नहीं सकेगा। मैंने कई बार यह देखा है कि पंचायत जो रिजोल्यूशन पास करती है उसकी शब्दावली एक प्रकार की रहती है, लेकिन जो सैक्रेटरी महोदय प्रशासन की ओर से लगाए गए हैं उन्होंने उस शब्दावली को ही बदल दिया है। ऐसी अवस्था में प्रधान को परेशानी हो जाती है।

फिर मैं आप को बताऊं कि पंचायत बनती है और पंचायत का अधिकार प्रधान को दिया जाता है, उस समय उस पंचायत के नीचे जितनी जमीन होती है, जिस को शामिलात कहते हैं, उसको आकर पटवारी प्रधान को दे देता है और बतला देता है कि खसरा नम्बर इतने इतने की जमीन गांव सभा की है। वह प्रधान को एक आध नम्बर कम भी बतला देता है और उस के दस्तखत ले लेता है। इसलिए दिल्ली के जो रहने वाले हैं, दिल्ली के जो प्रधान हैं और जो पंचायत के सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने बैठ कर अनौपचारिक रूप से यह तै किया कि प्रधान पढ़ा होना चाहिए। अगर वह पढ़ा होगा तो जो रिजोल्यूशन आयेंगे उनको समझ सकेगा और पटवारी के चक्कर में नहीं आयेगा। तीसरे जो बजट आदि तैयार किया जाता है उसमें भी वह अपना योग दे सकेगा और उसको सही सही बनवा सकेगा। इसीलिए मेरी भी यही राय है कि प्रधान पढ़ा होना चाहिए।

यहां पर एक ब्लाक पंचायत समिति है। उसने भी इस बात का समर्थन किया है। यहां पर एक रूरल डेवेलपमेंट काऊंसिल है, उसने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि प्रधान पढ़ा लिखा होना चाहिए। पढ़े लिखे से मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह चार दरजे पढ़ा हो, ८ दरजे पढ़ा हो या मैट्रिक पास हो। केवल पढ़ लिख सकता हो, जो बात कही जाये उसको समझ सकता हो और उस पर अपना निर्णय ले सकता हो।

मैं कहता हूं कि सरकार की सम्पत्ति का गलत ढंग से इस्तैमाल हो रहा है। ४०,००० एकड़ जमीन में से मेरे खयाल में २०,००० रह गयी है और यदि यही अवस्था रही तो

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

गांवों में आप के पास कोई जमीन नहीं रहेगी। जो लोग जमींदार हैं या काश्तकार हैं, उनके पास आगे भी जमीन है और उन्होंने लाठी के जोर से और जमीन तोड़ ली है। लेकिन जो कि एक गरीब आदमी है और जो कि पहले किसी तरह मजदूरी करता था उसको कठिनाई हो गयी है। जब भूमि सुधार कानून नहीं था..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल के बारे में तो आप कह चुके हैं। उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि विचाराधीन है। अब आप क्या कहते हैं वह बोलिये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हां या ना कहियेगा।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जब भूमि सुधार कानून नहीं था तो गांव में गरीब हरिजन को औरों के यहां काम मिल जाता था और उसको मजदूरी मिल जाती थी। जब से भूमि सुधार हुआ है और वह कानून लागू हुआ है, उस गरीब आदमी को मजदूरी कोई देता नहीं और न कोई उसको बटाई पर जमीन देता है। पहले उसको बटाई पर जमीन मिल जाती थी उसमें वह अपना गुजारा कर लेता था और कुछ जिसकी जमीन होती थी उसको दे देता था। अब वह भी नहीं है। जो शामलात जमीन है, जिसके बारे में प्रशासन ने कहा था कि ऐसे लोगों को पट्टे पर मिलेगी, वह भी उनको नहीं दी जाती। इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये यही सुझाव मैंने दिया था।

मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि सिद्धान्ततः वह इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं और एक नया ढांचा लाने वाले हैं। यहां सदस्यों ने कई बार प्रश्न किया है कि वह नया ढांचा क्या होगा। अभी तक तो उस नये ढांचे की रूप रेखा हमारे सामने नहीं आयी है। कहते हैं कि बातचीत हो रही है। पता नहीं वह नया ढांचा क्या होगा। मैं तो नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन अगर कोई नया ढांचा आ रहा है और कोई बहुत बड़ा विधेयक लाने वाले हैं तो मेरा यही कहना है कि ये जो कमियां और खामियां हैं पंचायत राज में उनको अपने ध्यान में रखें।

जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने मेरे इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया है मैं उनका आभारी हूं। मंत्री महोदय ने इसके सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया है। मैं फिर कहूंगा कि इस में सुधार की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता यह सलिए भी आवश्यक है कि यहां यह काम सीधे केन्द्र के अधीन चल रहा है। अगर केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश में पंचायत अच्छा काम करेगी तो उसको आप दूसरे क्षेत्रों के सामने आदर्श रूप में रख सकेंगे। लेकिन अगर केन्द्र शासित देश में पंचायत राज्य ठीक काम नहीं करे तो इसको दूसरे राज्यों पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक को वापस लेता हूं।

Shri Somavane: On an assurance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma....not here. Shri Sezhiyan.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(*Amendment of Article* 171) by Shri Era Sezhiyan.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

I have great pleasure in moving this Bill for the consideration of the House. It is a very simple Bill and I think I will not take much time of the House.

As you know, Sir, the working of democracy rests on the well-being of the legislature, the judiciary and the executive. Now, taking the position of the legislature, especially the State legislature, it is composed of two chambers well-known as the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

Article 171 gives the composition of the Legislative Council and how the members of the Legislative Council are to be elected. They come from different caategories, namely, as nearly as may be one-third shall be elected from local authorities, one Twelith from the graduates constituency, one twelfth from the teachers' constituency, one third to be elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the rest to be nominated by the Governor. That is the composition. The Legislative Councils are now in existence in as many as 9 States, namely, Andhra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, U. P. and West Bengal. Out of the total of 670 seats available in these 9 States, as many as 56, that is 1/12th, are elected from the teachers constituencies.

The framers of our Constitution rightly recognised the role of the teachers is society and accorded them some representation in the Legislative Council. Democracy, is government by discussion and to discuss anything the citizens and the legislators should be enlightened. Here the teachers play a prominent role if not a major role, in shaping the democracy. It is well-known that the content of democracy is well protected to the extent the citizens are educated, to the prevalence of literacy in the country. India, a vast country and an infant democracy, faces a very grave and dangerous situation because the literacy rate in India is only 24 per cent. Therefore, the first and the foremost task of a democratic India should be to spread education to make as many people as possible literate so that in exercising the franchise and in defending democracy and freedom, the people have a better know of the things. They should be enlightened as to how the Government should function. It is not enough that they vote once in five years and give somebody a place in the Government. They should be able to discern and they should be able to discuss the day-to-day affairs of the country. So, from that point of view, education plays a very prominent role in a democartic society. Two thousand years ago, Plato, the famous Greek Philosopher, while defining democracy said that 'Education is the foundation of democracy.' Only if the citizens are educated and are able to discern between the evil and the good and decide what they want they will be able to exercise their democratic rights and to defend democracy when a crisis comes. Otherwise, if illiteracy rules high, the people will not be able to express themselves effectively they will not be able to discern what is best for the country also the best for themselves. So, education forms the foundation of democracy.

Only in an enlightened society the norms of democracy will be well appreciated and well guarded. Especially in India where about 76 per cent of the people are uneducated, the role of the teacher comes foremost in the making of our democracy. Therefore, our Constitution had laid down a certain target by which free education should be given to all. That means that every citizen should be able to study and also get the benefit of education up to the age of 16 years, that is, of primary education and elementary education and secondary education. For that purpose, we want more teachers, and we want the position of the teachers to be more respectable and attractive. Unless we give respect for the job that they hold, people will not come forward in enough numbers to take up this job. Even now if you go to the distant villages you will find many schools without teachers or only a few teachers managing a huge

[Shri Sezhiyan]

team of children. That means that we have not put the role of the teacher in the proper perspective before the people and the country. We do not give that much respect which is due to them. Although laudatory and oratorical terms are being used in respect of the teacher, and much commendation is being given and praise bestowed on the role of the teachers, although we say that it is the noblest and the best of professions yet, in reality we find that they are among the lowest paid persons and they are almost a forgotten tribe; and they are not also given the respect that is due to them. This Bill of mine seeks to remedy one such situation.

As I said earlier the framers of our Constitution recognised the prominent role of the teachers and gave them some representation in the Legislative Council along with the graduates, along with the local authorities and along with the Assembly Members. But there is one small snag in the sense that equal opportunity has not been given to all the teachers. Article 171 (3) (c) dealing with the composition of the Legislative Council of a State provides that:

"as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons who have been for at least three years engaged in teaching in such educational institutions within the State, not lower in standard than that of a secondary school, as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament;"

The main portion of this clause which is to be discuseed now is:

"in such educational institutions within the State, not lower in standard than that of a secondary school,"

That means that teachers employed in other institutions lower in standard than that of a secondary school will not be given the franchise in election to the Legislative Council under teachers' Constituency.

The total number of teachers in all institutions, including universities, research institutions, colleges professional as well as general technical schools, secondary schools, primary schools and pre-primary schools, according to the figures given by the Education Ministry for 1959-60 comes to 14,05,546. Out of this number, the number of primary and pre-primary teachers is to about 7,34,960. This means that about 52 per cent of the teachers are employed in primary and pre-primary schools. Therefore, if we say that we shall give the franchise in the teachers' constituency only to those teachers who are employed in institutions not lower in standard than that of a secondary school, then we are excluding as many as 7,34,960 teachers out of a total of 14 05, 456; that is, 52 per cent of the teachers do not enjoy the franchise now being offered for elections to the Legislative Council. Therefore, it is a grave injustice, and a grave discrimination against the teachers who are employed in elementary and primary schools.

When we see the pattern of education the more onerous and the more important aspect of it lies in the pre-primary and the primary schools. Only if the school children are brought up in a well-knit way and well-educated way, they can grow up into useful citizens and in later life they can come up to the expectations laid down in the Constitution and to the political and moral standards laid down therein. That is possible only if the pre-primary and primary education is well thought out and well planned. When we plan elementary and primary education, we have to look after the interests of the teachers also. Unless we give them the honour and the respect due to them, we may not be able to attract the best man and to expect the

kind of enthusiasm work that we require.

At present the primary school and pre-primary school teachers have not been included in the list of voters for the Legislative Council in the teachers' constituency. The Bill that I have brought forward before the House will therefore, I hope, get the support of all the Members of the House irrespective of their political affiliations.

In proposing this Bill for the consideration of the House, I may stress once again that a grave injustice and a grave discrimination has been perpetrated against the teachers in the elementary and primary schools. This Bill which is a simple Bill seeks to remove the disabilities that have been put against them.

With these words, I beg to move for the consideration of my Bill which seeks to amend article 171 (3) (c) so that the teachers in the primary and pre-primary schools also may be included in the list of voters. That is to say, all those teachers who are in the noble profession of educating the children and educating the future citizens of India, irrespective of whether they are in the secondary or primary or elementary schools, may be given the honoured role and the status that they deserve so that they also can exercise their franchise for election to the Legislative Council.

With these words, I move for the consideration of my Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): The Legislative Councils in various States, that is, wherever we have allowed them to exist, are elected through indirect election The elections take place not on te basis of direct franchise as in the case of the State Legislative Assemblies or the Lok Sabha but indirectly, and in certain cases through a limited franchise. One of the provisions is that one-twelfth of the members of the Legislative Council should be elected by the teachers.

On this occasion, we may apply our minds to the question whether this mode of indirect election is the correct one. Our experience during the last decade or so, since the Constitution came into force has given an opportunity now to think over the problem again.

To take an analogy, you will remember, that in the United States, their legislative councils that is to say, the Senates of the State as well as the Federal Senate were elected in the same way as the Legislative Councils and the Rajya Sabha here, that is, through indirect elections. Later on, they found by experience that the system was not so good, so healthy and so democratic, and, therefore, they changed over to the system of direct election itself.

I think in the last 15 years, the general level of consciousness among the people has risen to such an extent that it is time for us to consider whether we cannot safely change over because even a man in the street even the illiterate person has become aware and conscious of political and public matters. My hon. friend mentioned that 76 per cent are illiterate. The question of illiteracy is not so important. Even the so-called illiterate person applies his mind to political and public matters. My hon. friend mentioned that 76 he pinpoints certain issues in a way which shows that many times I feel he is more politically conscious than many of us are.

For example, I was going in a scooter. The driver happened to be a Peshwari a man from the Afghanistan border. After independence of India, he had come over here. I enquired of him how matters were going on. He

[Shri Heda].

said: 'Delhi is very good. We are earning very well and are quite happy. Though the prices are rising, we get here every thing, but water.' He meant that the water available in his former place in Afghanistan was so pure and clean that that type of water was just a rare thing in Delhi.

So many times, these people pinpoint problems in a way that most of us, educated and literate people, fail to do. So I think it is time for us to consider whether we should not dispense with indirect election.

I know there is one practical difficulty. In America this is possible because they have got the biennial elections and the Presidential election takes place once in four years. Therefore, the two elections synchronise and there are no separate elections. Here the life of the Assemblies and the Lok Sabha is five years. There are biennial elections for the Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils. Therefore, we have to readjust the period. But this is a matter which can be decided. Once we agree on the principle we can find a *via media*. Then the periodicity of elections to the Council may be changed or the life of the Assemblies and Lok Sabha may be changed so as to suit our requirements. But I strongly put in a plea that the time has come for us to think of doing away with indirect elections.

Many times we hear of very serious defects in indirect elections. Where the franchise is limited, in a number of cases there is great scope for pressure and corruption In a number of cases we came across very serious complaints; it was even said that members of the Assemblies had sold their votes for such and such amount. All these things would be done away with if we change over from indirect to direct election.

So far as the subject-matter of this Bill is concerned, I think the amendment is a very healthy one. I support it and would put forth two more factors for the consideration of the House. One is that teachers even in the primary and other schools are equally politically conscious as the teachers in the university and higher institutions. It may be that 14—15 years ago the level of consciousness between the two was different. But today the level is the same, thanks to panchayati raj. Taking democracy to the grassroots, to the villages, we have created this consciousness Every thinking person has become plan conscious. Therefore, when that consciousness has increased, I think the primary and other teachers who are now excluded from the franchise today, also deserve equal treatment as the other teachers.

The second thing is that not only do they deserve the right of franchise, but if they get an opportunity to represent the interest of teaching, I think they would do better than the present representatives would do. Whether they will get that opportunity or not—because being in the primary schools, they would be scattered in small villages; their contacts will be far less—given the opportunity, they would represent the teaching profession far better than the others. I say this because the primary teacher is the most hard-hit person. This is so not only in our country but in every other country, except probably the USSR. This is the sorry phenomenon everywhere. Even in the US, I found that the primary teacher is one of the lowest paid men in that country. Almost the same is the case our country too.

Therefore it is time that not only is he given the right of franchise, but he is also provided an opportunity where he can vigorously put forth his own interest and try to further it because, after all, teaching is not only a noble profession but as my hon. friend said—here we unite—it creates a good climate for democracy. If young boys and girls have to inculcate the spirit of democracy, the proper initiation would be in these very

schools. If these institutions have that opportunity and the teachers feel that they are a part of it, and will play a greater part in the success of democracy, I think they would be more responsible and try to make this democracy a greater success. These two factors constitute added reasons why the primary teachers should be included. From that angle, the relevant entry may be suitable changed. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री सेझियान, जो बिल लाए हैं, उसके लिए मैं उनको कान्ग्रेचुलेट करता हूं कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की समस्याओं को समझने की कोशिश की है। साथ ही मैं विधि मंत्री, श्री मिश्र, से भी यह प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह हर एक बिल को नामंजूर न किया करें। जो बिल अच्छा हो, उसको वह मंजूर कर लिया करें। हम लोग अपोजीशन में इसलिए नहीं बैठे हैं कि हम सरकार की हर एक बात की मुखालिफ़त करें। कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ़ से जो अच्छी चीज पेश की जाती है, हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं, उसको सपोर्ट करते हैं। इसलिए जो बिल इस समय लाया गया है, उसको वह मान लें और इस को वापस न लेना पड़े। माननीय सदस्य से भी मुझे आशा है कि वह इस को वापस नहीं लेंगे।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में टीचरों की हालत जितनी बुरी है, उतनी बुरी कहीं भी नहीं है। जब मैं अपनी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में जाता हूं और किसी स्कूल में जा कर पूछता हूं कि हैडमास्टर साहब कहां गये हैं, सैकंड मास्टर साहब कहां गये हैं, तो पता चलता है कि आज तो वह चले गए पंचायत राज का इलैक्शन कराने के लिए। जब अगली दफ़ा जा कर पूछता हूं, तो पता लगता है कि आज वह भूदान के लिए गए हैं। जब मैं तीसरी दफ़ा जा कर पूछता हूं, तो बताया जाता है कि आज वह श्रमदान के लिए गये हैं। जब मैं चौथी दफ़ा जा कर पूछता हूं, तो पता लगता है कि आज कोई नेता जी आ रहे हैं, उन के लिए फूल-मालायें तैयार करने के लिए और उन का स्वागत करने के लिए वह गये हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के लिए यह सब से बड़ी अधोगति की बात है।

टीचरों का दर्जा सब से ऊंचा दर्जा है। ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में अगर प्राइमरी स्कूल में वहां का किंग एम्परर, शहन्शाह, सम्राट, भी जाता है, तो वह दर्जा चार को पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापक के सामने हैट उतार कर सलाम करता है। इसका कारण यह है कि जब बच्चों को पता लगता है कि हमारे टीचर से भी बड़ी कोई एथारिटी है, तो उन का डिसिप्लिन नहीं बन सकता है, उन में अनुशासन का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है।

15.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हमारे देश में सब से बड़ी कमी यह है कि अध्यापक को हम एक गधे से भी कम तनख्वाह देते हैं। गधे का जो भत्ता है, वह अस्सी रुपये माहवार है, जब कि यू० पी० के टीचर्ज की तनख्वाह सत्तर रुपये माहवार है—गधे से दस रुपये माहवार कम है। जिसे हम राष्ट्र का निर्माता कहते हैं, जिसे हम नेशन का बिल्डर कहते हैं, जिसे हम कौम का मेमार कहते हैं, उसकी कोई इज्जत हमारे देश में नहीं है।

हमें इन टीचर्ज ने दिये हैं रामस्वामी मुदलियार जैसे लोग। इस क्लास में से आये हैं सर राधाकृष्णन् जैसे लोग और डा० जाकिर हुसैन जैसे लोग। इस क्लास में अच्छे से अच्छे लोग पैदा हुए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्या यशपाल सिंह साहब भी इसी क्लास से आए हैं?

Shri Yashpal Singh: I am a soldier.

उनके रिप्रेजेन्टेशन का जब तक यहां इन्तजाम नहीं होगा तब तक किसी तरह से देश उन्नति कर सकता है। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि जब हर एक जगह पर सीट्स बढ़ाई जा रही हैं, हर

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

एक कांस्टिट्एन्सी में तादाद बढ़ाई जा रही है है तब अध्यापकों की कांस्टिटूएन्सी में कमी की जा रही है। कल ही मैं एक एम० एल० सी० से मिला जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश में टीचर्स एसोसिएशन को रिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि अब तक वे दो आदमी थे जो अध्यापकों के लिये लड़ते थे, टीचर्स की तनख्वाह के लिये लड़ते थे, लेकिन उन दोनों को भी अब दस्तबरदार होना पड़ेगा। इतनी बड़ी समस्या है। २० या २२ लाख अध्यापक सारे देश में हैं। २०, २२ लाख लोगों के मसले, जब तक कि वे लोग रिप्रेजेन्ट न हों, हल हो जायें, यह नामुमकिन बात है। इसलिये मन्त्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि वे यहां इसलिये नहीं बैठे हैं कि हर एक चीज को नामंजूर ही करते रहें उनको यहां पर हर चीज को डिसअलाऊ करने के लिये ही नहीं भेजा गया है। वे यहा पर इसलिये आये हैं कि अगर कोई अच्छा रेजोल्यूशन आये तो वे उसे मंजूर करें। यह जो विधेयक है वह बिल्कुल एक इन्नोसेंट चीज है। यह २० या २२ लाख लोगों का सवाल है जो कि कौम के मुस्तकबिल के मालिक हैं, जिनके ऊपर इस देश के निर्माण का दारोमदार है।

अध्यक्ष, महोदय, मुझे कहने की आप इजाजत दीजिये कि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर गाने वाले को कितनी तनख्वाह मिलती है, नाचने वाले को कितनी तनख्वाह मिलती है। २० हजार रुपये रोज। ऐसे आदमियों को जो कि सिनेमा में खड़े होकर इस देश को गुमराह करने की कोशिश करते है। नाचने और गाने वालों में अनएजुकेटड लोग भी हैं, उनमें से बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को २०हजार रुपये रोज मिलते हैं, लेकिन गरीब अध्यापक को जो कि नेशन का बिल्डर है उसके हिस्से में २ रु० ५० न० पै० मुश्किल से आता है। स डिस्पैरिटी को दूर करने की जरूरत है। सरकार को यह मान लेना चाहिये कि उनका पूरा रिप्रेजेन्टेशन हो। अगर अध्यापक का पूरा रिप्रेजेन्टेशन न होगा तो कौन उन्हें रिप्रेजेन्ट करेगा। हम लोगों को तो अपने कामों से ही फुर्सत नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप को मुकाबला ही करना है तो अमरीका में एक फिल्म स्टार है जो सिर्फ एक अपिअरेंस के लिये ५० हजार डालर लेता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : एक अपिअरेंस के लिये ५० हजार डालर लेती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ५० हजार डालर लेती नहीं हैं। वह मर्द हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह एक अपिअरेंस के लिये ५०,००० डालर लेते हैं और आप एक टीचर या अध्यापक को ढाई रुपया रोज देते हैं। यह किस तरह से देश को सहन हो सकता है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान को आगे बढ़ाना है तो हम को इस डिस्पैरिटी को खत्म करना पड़ेगा। डा० श्रीमाली ने पांच महीने पहले कहा था कि अब भी हिन्दुस्तान में सारी दुनिया से ज्यादा अनएजुकेटड लोग हैं। हमारी यह हालत है तो कौन देश का निर्माण करेगा। इसलिये अध्यापकों को पूरा रिप्रजेन्टेशन मिलना चाहिये। जब तक उनकी कांस्टिट्एन्सी अलग नहीं होती, जब तक उनके लिये बाकायदा रिजर्वेशन नहीं होगा तब तक इस देश का भला नहीं हो सकता। देश का भला करने वाले जो लोग हैं उनके फायदे के लिये यह बिल लाया गया है। इतना इन्नोसेंट बिल जो है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय श्री मिश्र से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि इस बिल को बगैर किसी राय शुमारी के लिये भेजे हुए मंजूर करने की कोशिश करें।

साथ ही साथ अध्यापकों के साथ जो बुरा सुलूक हो रहा है उस को दूर करने के लिये उनको कोई न कोई प्राविजन लाना चाहिये। आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड, जिसको आप जिला परिषद् कहते हैं,

उसके चेयरमैन दर्जा चार पास होते हैं। दर्जा चार पास, अंगूठा लगाने वाला जाहिल मुतलक वह होता है। वह ५० रु० माहवार का एक मुंशी रख लेता है। वह कालेज में जाता है और जो नौजवान एम० ए० एल० टी० है और कालेज का प्रिंसिपल है, जो कालेज को चलाने का काम करता है, उसके रेकार्ड को खराब करके चला जाता है। उस एम० ए० एल० टी० प्रिंसिपल का इन्सपेक्शन कौन लिखता है। ५० रु० माहवार पाने वाला मुंशी या दर्जा चार पास डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का चेयरमैन, क्योंकि जिस वक्त आपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के ला को बनाया था उस वक्त आपने यह कानून नहीं बनाया था कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का चेयरमैन पढ़ा लिखा होना चाहिये। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि दर्जा चार पास चेयरमैन, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड एक एम० ए० एल० टी० प्रिंसिपल का इन्सपेक्शन लिखता है या उसका मुंशी लिखता है और चेयरमैन अंगूठा लगा देता है। क्या कोई और देश इस को बर्दाश्त कर सकता था। नहीं कर सकता था।

इसलिये अध्यापकों को नुमाइन्दगी देने के लिये हमारे माननीय सदस्य जो बिल लाये हैं उसे बगैर किसी राय शुमारी के लिये भेजे हुए मंजूर किया जाये और अध्यापकों के वेतन को बढ़ाने के लिये, उनके स्टैण्डर्ड आफ लिविंग को बढ़ाने के लिये पूरी कोशिश की जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय सदस्य को मुबारकबाद देता हूं और माननीय मन्त्री जी से आग्रह करता हूं कि वे इस बिल को जरूर मंजूर करें।

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): Sir, I stand to support this amendment. It is a simple and innocent amendment to widen the franchise. It is true that indirect elections in this country bring in a lot of corruption but once that has been conceded in the Constitution and special seats have been allotted to every class of persons, it is very unjust to debar the teachers from seeking election or exercising their votes. Student may become the Prime Minister tomorrow or the President of the Indian Republic. So, when all limitations are lifted, teachers at the elementary stage deserve to get this encouragement. There have been indirect elections before and in UP I know there were cases where voters were actually lifted in a truck and detained for 2-3 days: certain pradhans participating in zila parishad elections were not allowed to go out. That is of course with regard to indirect elections.

A majority of the teachers have no right to exercise their vote or seek election. There is a talk about certain minimum education with regard to the zila parishad or non-official office bearers. As long as there is no minimum educational qualification for candidates to Lok Sabha election, we cannot afford to say that there should be some minimum educational qualification for the zila parishad or State legislature or for any other non-official post. This was hotly discussed in the Constituent Assembly. Somehow those who were promoting democracy thought it proper that with adult franchise every person who is major is entitled to cast his precious vote. Is any person restricted in seeking election even to the highest body, Lok Sabha? These things are to be considered seriously. Once we conclude that some educational qualification is essential at all, then we have to start with Members of Lok Sabha; there must be certain minimum educational qualification for people seeking election to Lok Sabha. Then only we can afford to say so with regard to non-official office bearers.

We are now pursuing a policy of special allotment of seats to certain special sections. It is, therefore very advisable to include these teachers who have been so far debarred from excercising their vote or actually participating in the teachers' consti-

[Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar]

tuency. I welcome this amendment and I request the hon. Deputy Minister to think over this matter coolly and allow this amendment to be passed by this House.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Member Shri Sezhiyan who has brougt this Bill at the right moment. This Constitution (Amendment) Bill is a very simple one which has got only one clause, namely, to delete the words: "not lower in standard than that of a secondary school,".

As you know, the educational field is not only at the secondary or the college level. It should start from below. These are the poor teachers who educate the masses at large in this country. May I quote here the words of Vinobhaji? He has said:

> "In any form of faultless Government the following characteristics must be found without fail."

There are four characteristies which he has mentioned, but I shall only quote the fourth characteristic, because it is concerned directly with the object of this Bill. The fourth characteristic of a faultless Government is:

> "honest work on the part of anyone will be considered to be of equal value (moral and monetary). We shall now discuss briefly the each of the above."

Now, may I ask the Deputy Minister, are these primary school teachers less valued persons, or, what are the reasons behind this restriction that the opinion of primary school teachers should not be taken? As you know, democracy or basic democray should be as wide and as broad-based as possible. Otherwise, it will be the authority of the few which will prevail. Mahatma Gandhi himself has said:

> "By Swaraj I mean the government of India or the States by the consent of the people as ascertained by the largest number of the adult population, male or female, native-born or domiciled, who have contributed by manual labour to the service of the State and who have taken the trouble of having their names registered as voters."

Cannot these primary school teachers be registered as voters in these particular constituencies for the direct election? What fault is there or what objection is there on the part of the Government, I want to know. Gandhiji further says:

> "I hope to demonstrate that real Swaraj will come not by the acquisition of authority by a few but by the acquisition of the capacity by all to resist the authority when abused."

I would like to suggest to the hon. Member concerned, who has brought this Bill, to add or to amend another clause to the effect that these teachers should have the authority to recall their representatives also from the Legislative Councils. We have no calling back authority in respect of the Lok Sabha Members but at least for these educated voters or for these honest primary school teachers or any other teachers, I am of the opinion that there should be the right for calling back also. In the name of educational representation, party politics come in.

Mr. Speaker: For re-call, the hon. Member should bring forward a new Constitution Amendment Bill.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I am making this point only by way of a suggestion.

With these words, I support this Bill. If the Government are interested in making this democracy a broad-based one and a real one, I appeal to the treasury benches, especially to the Deputy Minister to consider this matter seriously. If the Government rejects this Bill, it means their interest in democracy will go away.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I do not know what shall be the attitude of the Government to this particular Bill. I cannot conceive of any possible objection they can take to the principle on which this amending Bill is based by my hon. friend, the Member of the DMK Party. There is no doubt that the Legislative Councils stand on a different footing from the State Assemblies and the Lok Sabha. We have taken our model particularly from the U.K. The House of Lords was the model which was before the minds to some extent of those who framed our Constitution.

The Council of States here and the Legislative Councils in the States are more or less intended to be bodies which are smaller in size representing something different from what the Lok Sabha or the State Assemblies represent. That is the idea. Coming to the choice of the constituency, in England, of course, they had a ready-made thing. There was an aristocratic class which constituted the membership of the Upper House by virtue of heredity and their right of belonging to a particular nobility and so on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is no written Constitution there.

Dr. M. S. Aney: There is a convention and a recognised mode for the membership of the Upper House. Convention is as good as written Constitution.

The second House is supposed to be a House to exercise some kind of a restraining influence on the work which the House of Commons does. That may be the idea here also. But in India there was no class as in England for the membership of the Upper House. So, to think of some kind of election was the only way to form the other House also.

So far as the teachers are concerned, I think the only consideration that must have governed is that the electorate should not be unnecessarily big. So, they thought that teachers not belonging to the primary schools but belonging to the secondary schools and other higher institutions should form the electorate, so that the electorate would be a compact and small one, and probably a more learned one. In my opinion, to make a distinction of that kind among the teachers themselves is invidious. If you want that educational interest should be represented in the other House, then we should take education as a whole and include all the teachers from the first standard to the college in the electorate. In fact, one of the defects of our educational system is that this particular integrated view of education as a whole is not being taken and we find different States taking different views on education. But at least in the matter of franchise, Government should be well-advised in including all those who are engaged in the profession of teaching without making any distinction. Recognised institutions should have the right of franchise and they should be eligible to record their votes. This is more logical and, in a way, good. This will not only give a better status to the teachers but it will also widen the constituency which will be less free, less open to means of corruption. One of the reasons that was urged for having a wider constituency was that in a wider constituency there was lesser chance of persons using their influence by means of corruption and so on. The idea was that there will be less opportunity for corruption in a wider constituency. I am not going to discuss that point at length now, but if that is possible in a constituency for the Lok Sabha, having adopted the principle of representation there also, we should try to introduce this salutary principle in the case of the Councils also. If that is to be done, then the best way is to take the entire class of teachers as one constituency and no distinction ought to be made on the ground that one is a primary teacher or a secondary teacher. A primary school teacher already suffers from the disability that he gets a small pay. You are further giving him another disability saying that he is not entitled to

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

vote, which privilege even a fool or an illiterate man has got under the Constitution.

Sir, I am very eager to hear what extra-ordinary arguments our Deputy Minister for Law has got to advance in support of the existing practice and to oppose the salutary amendment which has been brought by my hon. friend. Sir, I support the amending Bill.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak a few words on this Bill. My hon. friend, Shri Sezhiyan, has brought this Bill to include nearly half of the teachers in this country who are in the profession and who have not got the franchise under the constituency of teachers for the legislative councils. He has brought this with all good intentions. No doubt, teaching is a very noble and honourable profession, but if you consider the qualification of elementary school teachers you will find that they would have passed only third-form or eighth standard with one or two years of training. Most of them are less than under-graudates or even S.S.L.C. These are the people who are sought to be included in the teachers' constituency.

No doubt, they perform a very noble duty of training our children to be good citizens. There are other professions equally important such as medical, engineering, legal and others. But we do not give any special representation for them.

Besides, it is the mothers who play a great part in bringing up a new society. Still, we do not give any special treatment or position to them. They have got franchise as anybody else.

If we want to include elementary school teachers also, then I think their qualifications should be raised at least to SSLC or secondary trained. Though we have got every sympathy for elementary school teachers, do we on our part entrust our children to the elementary school teachers? No. We want our children to be trained by highly qualified people. So, unless their standard and qualifications are raised, it is not at all good to include teachers who do not possess such qualifications. I would like to add that business people, industrialists and labour play a great part in building the society. They are also quite essential for the society. Yet, we do not provide any special constituency to them. So, I would like to suggest that their position should also be improved.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the underlying idea of the Bill in as much as such representation to teachers in elementary schools would dignify the profession of teaching at all levels. At the moment, as the provision stands, there is an unseemly discrimination against teachers at the elementary schools. There is no reason why special representation should not be given to teachers in elementary schools. Although I am not able to support the Bill as it has come before us, I would strongly request the Government to consider the possibility of giving separate representation, specific and certain, to the class of teachers who teach in elementary schools. It may be 1|24 and half the teachers may be from secondary teachers but the other half should be from elementary schools because their plight today is really most pathetic. They are most numerous and it is they who are engaged, as other teachers are also engaged, in the task of building the nation. There is no reason why this discrimination should be allowed to be perpetrated to the disadvantage of teachers in the elementary schools. I would, therefore, request the Minister to make a statement giving an assurance that this matter would be given full consideration in consultation with the various State Governments, and that this effort to dignify the status of elementary school teachers would receive

sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bade also wants to speak? All right, I will give him two minutes.

Shri Bade (Khargone): In two minutes I can only say that I support the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Three minutes.

Shri Bade: I support the Bill and I request the hon. Minister to accept the principle of the Bill. The most important point is this. I am opposed to Legislative Councils and Upper Houses. Fortunately, in Madhya Pradesh there is no Legislative Council. Nowadays, those persons who do not get a ticket for the general election or who get defeated in the general election are given a sheltered place in the Upper House. Of course, some experts and some scholars are also sent there. If they are going to keep or maintain the Upper House, then, of course, the teachers who serve in the primary and middle schools should be given representation there. Now the difficulty is that in the States there is no definition of "secondary school". In some places they say "you are middle school teachers; therefore, you are not entitled to vote" while in some other places they say "you are middle school teachers; so, you are entitled to vote". It is left to the sweet will of the State. When the *kisans*, harijans and the Adibasis are given the right to vote, why should the poor elementary school teachers alone be deprived from the right to vote? So, I would support the Bill and I would request the hon. Minister also to accept the underlying principle of the Bill.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, almost all the Members excepting one have supported the provisions of the Bill. But I am sorry to state that I have not been able to persuade myself to accept the reasoning given by any of the Members. So far as I am concerned.....

Dr. M. S. Aney: Because it emanates from the Opposition?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I oppose it not because it emanates from a Member of the Opposition but because it has no legs whatsoever to stand upon. I do not dispute the proposition laid down in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that teachers are to be held in the highest honour. But I fail to see any connection between the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the provisions of the Bill. I do not understand it. Is it meant thereby that by not giving primary teachers any representation in the Legislative Council of a State they are dishonoured? Or, is it meant that they will be honoured only if they are given representation in the different Legislative Councils of those States which have Legislative Councils? That is the reasoning which cannot appeal to anybody. (*An Hon. Member: Discriminatory*). I will come to the point of discrimination later on.

Now, Dr. Aney wanted to know why the primary teachers have been excluded from the scope of the operation of article 171 of the Constitution. The matter was discussed in the Constituent Assembly and he himself has given the reason as to why it was thought proper that primary teachers should not get a representation there at all. As I have followed the temper of this House during the last two years of my career as the Deputy Minister, the demand has been the other way that no special representation should be given to the teachers whatsoever. It is not a question of giving special representation to primary teachers, to bring primary teachers into the fold of the provisions of sub-section (3) of article 171. Whenever there has been any Bill to amend article 171, numerous suggestions have been made that there should not be any functional representation of teachers when there is no provision for any functional representation to medical men, lawyers or engineers. Article 171 of the Constitu-

[Shri Bibudhendra Misra]

tion does not envisage at all any functional representation being granted. Rightly or wrongly, a special representation has been granted to secondary teachers. Now the matter has been agitated and I may inform the House—I think I had informed the House earlier also—that the matter was also referred to the different State Governments because the Election Commission was against granting functional representation only to teachers when such functional representation has not been granted to any other profession. Secondly, if I remember aright, it was the Vice-Chancellors' Conference in Uttar Pradesh that was of the view and they passed a resolution that teachers should not be brought into the Legislative Councils because, apart from the fact that the absence of teachers in the educational institutions is to the detriment of teaching there, the reason advanced by them was that it brings politics into the educational institutions. Out of the 8 States that have Legislative Councils 6 States are opposed to giving any representation whatsoever to secondary teachers also. It is only one State, that is, Mysore, which has said that the representation should continue and the reply of another State, I think, Maharashtra, is being awaited. Therefore, it is not only the Election Commission but it is also the considered view of the States having Legislative Councils that no functional representation of this character should be given to the teachers, and particularly in view of the fact that there is no such provision so far as other professions are concerned.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are we to understand that the Government is opposed even to the existing representation granted to secondary teachers?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I mean the views of the States are being considered. If it comes to it that the representation given to secondary teachers in the Legislative Council of a State is to be abolished, there will be no question of discrimination. May I ask those Members who now point out that when the representation to the secondary teachers is there we do not give any representation to primary teachers and there is discrimination, whether even if you give any representation to primary teachers along with secondary teachers, is it not a discrimination not to give representation to other professions like law, medical and engineering?

Shri Bade: Does it mean that the Government wants to bring in an amendment to abolish this also?

Mr. Speaker: That question has already been put by Dr. Singhvi.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I have said that the matter is under the consideration of the Government because we have received the views of the States. I am not in a position to state whether there will be a Constitutional amendment or not. But the proposition that I want to enunciate is that the wind is blowing the other way namely that no functional representation should be given to secondary teachers also. So, it is not a question of enlarging the scope of article 171 so as to bring the teachers of primary schools within its fold.

In view of this, I am constrained to oppose this Bill, and I would request the hon. mover to withdraw the Bill.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: As long as this provision continues, primary teachers also should be brought within its fold. So far, Government have not introduced any amendment to remove the representation given to teachers. Therefore, what the hon. Minister has stated does not constitute sound logic.

Mr. Speaker: An appeal has been made to the hon. Member to withdraw it. Is he withdrawing it?

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): No, I am not withdrawing it.

I shall say just one or two words in reply to the discussion that has taken place now. I find that almost all the Members who have spoken have supported this Bill.

The basic question which has been raised is whether the Legislative Councils should be continued or not. But that question does not arise out of the discussion that we are having now with regard to this Bill. Also, it has been suggested that the system of limited franchise and indirect elections is not proper. Also, one Member suggested regulating the qualifications of the elected members. But I would submit that these things will form the subject-matter of a separate amendment, and do not come within the scope of the present amending Bill of mine.

The important thing which the hon. Deputy-Minister asked was whether the primary school teachers had been dishonoured by the present position or practice. The point that I would emphasise is that there is grave discrimination against the primary teachers and pre-premary teachers in the teachers' constiuency. At present, we are taking only 48 per cent of the teachers, and 52 per cent of the teachers are not represented. I had given the figures in my earlier speech. Out of 14,05,546 teachers working in all the teaching institutions in the country, irrespective of the standard of the institution, there are as many as 7,34,960 teachers, that is, about 52 per cent of the total number, working in primary and pre-primary schools. Therefore, my submission is that when you are giving representation in the teachers' constituency, you should give it fully to all the teachers and not exclude nearly 52 per cent of the teachers.

One hon. Member who was opposed to this Bill brought in the argument that those persons who had been educated up to the third or fourth form, had been appointed in elementary schools, and, therefore, franchise should not be given to them. Had that been the spirit of the framers of the Constitution, they would as well have laid down some educational qualifications for the teachers in the teachers' constituency, and that only those teachers working in certain institutions and possessing certain qualifications could come in. But we find that they have only referred to teachers working in certain institutions.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Sezhiyan: 1 hour and 30 minutes have been allotted for my Bill.

Mr. Speaker: That does not mean that if other Members have spoken for only half an hour, the hon. Mover should have the balance of one hour.

Shri Sezhiyan: I began my speech on the motion for consideration only at 3·15 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: The same things cannot be repeated now. The hon. Member has only to reply now to what has been stated in the House.

Shri Sezhiyan: My point is that at present there is discrimination against one teacher and another. Even in the secondary schools, I may point out that there may be some teachers who may not be graduates or who may not even have passed the SSLC examination. For instance, a physical training instructor or a drawing master need not have passed the SSLC examination, and still he will get the franchise under the present provision because he happens to work in an institution which belongs to the secondary grade.

The real anomaly of the present provision is that you are discriminating against teachers working in certain institutions, irrespective of the fact whether they are graduates or they have passed SSLC or not. Simply because they happen to work in a school lower in standard than that of a secondary school they are not allowed to vote and they do not enjoy the franchise.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Therefore, my plea to the hon. Minister is that he may reconsider the plight of the primary and pre-primary school teachers who form 52 per cent of the total, and give them the franchise which is their due. The discrimination which is there at present should be eliminated. I would again implore the Deputy Minister to consider this matter and also to respect the opinion of the House. Excluding the Deputy Minister, seven Members have spoken on this Bill, and out of them, six have supported the Bill. Therefore, I would request the House to consider this Bill and pass it.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House. It requires a special majority since it is a Bill to amend the Constitution.

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 10] **[16.24 hrs.**

AYES

Alvares, Shri
Aney, Dr M. S.
Bade,. Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daji, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammed
Gopalan Shri A. K.
Gounder, Shri Mathur
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kakkar, Shri Gouri Shankar
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kunhan, Shri P.
Lahri Singh, Shri
Manoharan, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri Kishan
Rajaram, Shri
Ramabhadran, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sen. Dr. Raman
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Swell, Shri
Tan Singh, Shri
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Alva, Shri A. S.
Azad Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhson, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Hazarnavis, Shri
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Laskar, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mantri, Shri
Maruthiah Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mohanty, Shri G.
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri S. S.
Monzni, Shri David
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthia, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Niranjan Lal, Shri

Pande, Shri K. N.	Rattan Lal, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Pandey Shri Vishwa Nath	Rawandale, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Panna Lal, Shri	Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala	Sonavane, Shri
Parasher, Shri	Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Sadhu Ram, Shri	Subbaraman, Shri C.
Patel, Shri N. N.	Saha, Dr. S. K.	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Saigal, Shri A. S.	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Patil, Suri D. S.	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri J. S.	Sanji Rupji, Shri	Thomas, Shri A. M.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Shah, Shri Manubhai	Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Pratap Singh, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramanand	Tyagi, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri	Shinkre, Shri	Uikey, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sabodrabai	Shree Narayan Das, Shri	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Rai Bahadur Shri	Siddananjappa, Shri	Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy	Singh, Shri D. N.	Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Rao, Shri Thirumala	Singh Shri R. P.	Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): My machine has not worked.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): My vote has not been recorded.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My vote has also not been recorded.

Shri K. C. Jena *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: He did not try.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandasaur): I could not push it.

Mr. Speaker: Those hon. Members whose votes have not been recorded may say so. I would take them into account if the result is going to be materially affected by them.

The result of the division is: Ayes 37; Noes 118. The 'Noes' have it; the 'Noes' have it.

The motion is not carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. Therefore, the motion is not adopted.

The motion was negatived.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS (BAN ON SERVICE AFTER RETIREMENT) BILL, 1963 *by Shri R. G. Dubey.*

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to enforce ban on employees of the Government of India from entering into service in private undertakings after their retirement be taken into consideration".

The object of my Bill is very simple.....

Mr. Speaker: We will hear him next time.

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16. 25 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER OF WEST BENGAL *re*: REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance, and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal in

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the West Bengal Legislative Assembly to the effect that the State Government would not spend any amount on the rehabilitation of displaced persons who have come to West Bengal after recent disturbances in East Pakistan and that those persons would not have any place in West Bengal.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I have no knowledge of the statement made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal or of its alleged serious repercussion amongst the displaced persons who have come to West Bengal after the recent disturbances in East Pakistan. I have, however, seen some reports of this nature in the newspapers. It is for the Government of West Bengal to decide whether they will be willing to rehabilitate some new migrants from East Pakistan in their State. For quite some time now, the State Government have been of the view that West Bengal has reached a saturation point and that they cannot absorb any more displaced persons in their State.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Chief Minister—not only the Chief Minister, but even the Rehabilitation Minister, Mrs. Ava Maiti—made that very clear on the 27th of this month. He made a categorical statement that they will not be rehabilitated in West Bengal. The hon. Minister says that he has no knowledge. But apart from that, I want to know whether it is also a fact that all those who have crossed over to West Bengal have been told that unless they shift to Dandakaranya, whether they are farmers, doctors or lawyers or anything else, they will be deprived of legitimate benefits as displaced persons. I want to know the policy of the Government, and whether the West Bengal Government will not help in rehabilitating them in case land is available in West Bengal itself.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When we went to Bengal—the Home Minister, the Finance Minister and myself —the whole matter was discussed, and the viewpoint taken by the West Bengal Government was that they had reached a saturation point, they were not in a position to absorb any new migrants, and all those migrants who had come from East Pakistan into India should be taken to States outside West Bengal; they had nothing to do with those who wished to remain in West Bengal, they could not help them because they were not a charge on them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But are they starving now? Unless they are shifted, are you going to pay them? Who is going to pay them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is no question of paying anybody. Those who are coming are being registered by the Government of West Bengal, and I think about a hundred families each day are being sent to Dandakaranya. That is the arrangement that we have arrived at between us and the Government of West Bengal. I might also add that the entire burden of rehabilitation shall be borne by the Government of India. It is entirely immaterial to the Rehabilitation Minister whether they are rehabilitated in West Bengal or in any other State outside in India. We are not shirking our responsibility as far as financial obligations are concerned.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In view of the likelihood of many thousands of people, perhaps hundreds of thousands of people, coming to this country, and since the country as represented in Parliament has assured them that they would be made welcome, may I know what is going to happen when, quite obviously, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has made this statement as reported, when in Dandakaranya the

accommodation facilities are limited, when the migration of these people to other States, States other than West Bengal, naturally would take a good deal of time, and when in West Bengal there is no room? So, is not this a virtual ban on the entry of our own people who are being compelled by conditions there to come to this country? Is not Government, practically speaking, putting these hurdles in their way? Has the Minister any reply to this that can give satisfaction?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This is a very unfair remark, full of implications, which will not be borne out by facts.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Which is the unfair remark?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I finish? As far as the Government of India are concerned, they have eased the issue of migration certificates, given out in the newspapers every day that migration certificates are being issued to migrants who wish to come over to India. The Government of India have taken up the matter with the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Mysore and many other State Governments and they have assured us that they would like to treat the problem as a national problem and will find accommodation. As regards relief expenditure, if they are taken to other States, they will be kept in work centres and we will try to provide them relief as well as give them work.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He has cast aspersions on my question.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He said that it was implied that there was a ban on their coming over and we are doing so much.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I very specifically asked: in view of Dandakaranya having limited accommodation—it is an absolute statement of fact—in view of rehabilitation in the other States naturally taking a good deal of time—I know the difficulties of Government—and in view of West Bengal being unable to welcome these people, what is going to happen, in the meantime, if hundreds of thousands of people are likely to come? This morning we were told that there were 50,000 people. What is to be done? I have no aspersions against the Government..... (*Interruptions.*). He has not answered the question. In the meantime, what is going to happen to these people who are coming to this country?

Mr. Speaker: They are trying to persuade other States that they should accept those migrants.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I give full credit to the other States who are agreeable to accept these migrants. Naturally and necessarily they could not do it overnight and those people are coming. In the next four weeks or so, possibly we will have a large agglomeration. If West Bengal cannot do something about them, if the other States naturally take some time over it, if Dandakaranya has not got enough accommodation, what is going to happen? I have to have some specific answer.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Those who wish to be rehabilitated—we can take charge of them and take them to Dandakaranya and other States. Those who wish to remain in West Bengal and do not want to take any benefit of rehabilitation from us—I cannot help them in the matter..... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mr. Daji.

Shri Daji (Indore): Are only farmers being sent to Dandakaranya or even other professional persons will be forced to go there? If that is the policy, will they not naturally have the impression that they are not very much welcome? Would it not be against the declared policy of the Government?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No one is being forced to go anywhere. We have opened the gates. Those who come to India are welcome and we will take charge of those who want to be rehabilitated. In the States where we propose to take them, including Dandakaranya, we are going to make arrangements both for agricultural families and non-agricultural families. I shall try to provide avocation even to non-agriculturists.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): Since the other States have taken the responsibility of rehabilitating these unfortunate persons who are coming here, why is the West Bengal Government refusing to share the responsibility? Why cannot the Central Government force them, as they are forcing the other States, to take the responsibility? Why are they not forcing the State Government of West Bengal to take responsibility in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: They have said that they have reached the saturation point; that is the reply.

Shri Mohammad Elias: There is still scope for rehabilitation of these persons because there are many places where industrial development can take place. Many times alternative proposals have been given by the Opposition Members here in this Parliament. We have put forward many of our suggestions that instead of sending them outside West Bengal, they could be easily rehabilitated in West Bengal, but they have not accepted all these proposals..... (*Interruptions.*)

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): The Rehabilitation Minister stated that he, along with Shri Nanda nd Shri T. T. K., had been to Calcutta and that the West Bengal Government had said something about the saturation point in West Bengal. This theory of saturation point being reached in West Bengal has been advanced by West Bengal Government for the last 7-8 years May I know whether the Government of India have ever tried to find out actually what is the position in regard to the saturation point and whether the professional people like doctors and others could not be settled along with Government's help and Government's finances?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My only agency is the State Government. The hon. Member referred to six or seven years. A conference of the Rehabilitation Ministers of the Eastern region was held in Darjeeling, I believe towards the end of 1957 or 1958, and there a decision was taken, six or seven years ago, that Bengal had reached a saturation point and except in regard to the residuary problem of the displaced persons who had come into the State by then, they would not be willing to take any other person.

Dr. Ranen Sen: That is no answer to my question.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Can the Central Government institute an independent enquiry? The first sentence he said was that the State Government was his only agency..... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My responsibility is financial; I shall do there or anywhere.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The point is this. With regard to land settlement, West Bengal may have reached the saturation point. But in regard to the employment of professionals like doctors, we know it for certain that there are hundreds of villages with no qualified doctors. Will the Central Government take the responsibility to rehabilitate the doctors and other professional people? That is the point.... (*Interruptions.*) Mr. Nanda made a statement that the responsibility is that of the Centre.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members from West Bengal should also exert their influence with the State Government so that they may be able to accep

some more. The Central Government would also do whatever is possible because it is the Centre's responsibility. The House will now stand adjourned till 5 O'clock.

5.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Five of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Seventeen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1964.

Mr. Speaker: The Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I crave leave of the House to present the estimates for the year 1964-65.

In presenting the Budget of the Central Government for the year ahead, it is customary to start with a review of economic conditions in the year that is drawing to a close and to assess the policies and trends in progress so as to provide a backdrop for the Budget for the year to come. But my task in this respect is lightened by the fact that the year has witnessed a considerable reappraisal and reassessment of policies and performance, as well as a reaffirmation of the basic social values we seek to promote through all our endeavours. Honourable Members would recall that I had made before them a statement on the economic situation only a few weeks ago in December last. The Economic Survey which in the past used to be presented to Parliament along with the Budget papers has also been placed on the Table of the House on this occasion a few days earlier. I shall, therefore, confine myself to those aspects of the economic situation and perspective which are relevant to the proposals which I shall be placing before the House in the latter part of my statement today.

2. By and large, the budgetary outturn for the current year bears testimony to our determination to strengthen our defences without slackening our developmental efforts or without resorting to unbridled deficit financing. The revised estimates for 1963-64 are presented in detail in a separate section of the Explanatory Memorandum which outlines the variations between the budget and the revised estimates in the same detail in which they were traditionally explained in the Budget speech. Accordingly, I do not propose now to dwell at length on the budgetary position for the current year as now estimated. But it is noteworthy that the overall deficit in the budget which was originally estimated at Rs. 181 crores is now placed at Rs. 135 crores. The improvement of Rs. 46 crores in the overall gap in the current year has taken place despite the net increase of Rs. 94 crores in loans and advances to States and of Rs. 27 crores in loans and advances to other parties. The major improvement in revenue is on account of Corporation Tax and Taxes on Income, which together show an increase of Rs. 70 crores, but this would be partly offset by an increase of Rs. 21 crores in the States' share of Income-tax. Customs and Union Excise Duties also show an improvement of nearly Rs. 35 crores.

3. It is a matter for particular satisfaction that collections under Small Savings which amounted to Rs. 73 crores only in 1962-63 are now expected to amount to Rs. 115 crores in 1963-64. Other miscellaneous Debt heads are also expected to show an improvement of Rs. 31 crores, but this will be offset by the decline in Emergency Risks Insurance receipts and Compulsory Deposits.

4 A part of the improvement in the budgetary position is also explained by the saving or shortfall in expenditure of Rs. 27 crores under Paid shares and Rs. 64 crores under Capital other than Loans and Advances saving under Revenue, F

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

occur under Defence and the balance under Civil heads. The major shortfalls in Capital expenditure are in respect of Defence, Rs. 43 crores; Hindustan Steel, Rs. 19 crores; Atomic Energy, Rs. 11 crores; and food purchases, Rs. 14 crores. On the other hand, Capital requirements of Railways would show an increase of Rs. 19 crores.

5. Turning to the economic scene, the most disturbing feature is the rise in the price level. While the increase in wholesale prices of the order of 8 per cent over the first three years of the current Plan period cannot be considered large by any standards, and particularly against the background of the sizable step-up in outlays under defence and development, the fact that the general index of wholesale prices rose by as much as 7.2 per cent between the end of the March 1963 and the end of January 1964 is certainly a cause for great concern. Government have already taken several steps to afford relief to the poorer sections of the community. We have, however, in the coming year to apply new measures of discipline, fiscal and others, to arrest this unhealthy trend.

6. Essentially, the rising trend in prices is explained by the inadequate rate of growth in agriculture. After increasing by 1.2 per cent in 1961-62, agricultural production declined by 3.3 per cent in 1962-63. Crop prospects for the current agricultural season, which seemed somewhat better to begin with have been adversely affected by the recent severe winter conditions in some parts of the country. The recent increases in the prices of edible items have been causing a great deal of concern to the Government and the problem is being examined at the highest level and with the greatest urgency. My colleague, the Minister for Food and Agriculture has had discussions with Chief Ministers and other Ministers concerned in the matter and a programme of concerted action is being evolved. While attention has to be given to the regulation of distribution and prices, the main emphasis will be on higher production. The experience of intensive agricultural production in certain selected areas through what are known as 'package programmes' has led us to decide that we should concentrate our efforts in about 80 selected districts, covering approximately 1500 development blocks which hold out promises of quickest results. The impact of these and other measures which the State Governments are taking should be felt on the next Kharif crops. Government also propose to create a special organisation for this purpose in the Food and Agriculture Ministry to be headed by an officer, who has considerable experience in this field. It is also proposed to build up later on, specialised agencies for the stimulation of some of the cash crops as well.

7. On the industrial front production trends have been more satisfactory, the increase being 10 per cent over the first nine months of the current year compared with 8.5 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year. Honourable Members are aware that a number of steps have been taken to stimulate industrial production and a measure of acceleration in the rate of growth over the coming year should be possible. Even so, it is clear that the preservation of a reasonable degree of stability in the months to come will call for a reduction in the volume of deficit financing in the coming year.

8. In this connection, the overall rate of monetary expansion in the economy will also call for a careful watch. During 1963, money supply with the public increased by Rs. 430 crores or 13.8 per cent as compared to an increase of 9.9 per cent in 1962 and 6.1 per cent in 1961. Government indebtedness to the banking system has been a major factor in monetary ex-

pansion in recent years; but bank credit to the private sector has also shown a brisk increase during the current busy season. While the Reserve Bank pursues a fairly liberal policy to help production and while the availability of credit to the farmer is being improved by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank, a close watch has to be kept on the situation to ensure that credit creation is kept within reasonable limits and does not encourage speculation or hoarding.

9. Externally, the current year has witnessed a welcome increase in export earnings and a comparatively satisfactory position in regard to foreign exchange reserves. On present indications, export receipts during 1963-64 should exceed Rs. 760 crores and thus show an improvement of at least 7 per cent over the corresponding receipts in 1962-63. Partly as a result of better export performance and partly in view of greater utilisation of external assistance particularly of the non-project type, our foreign exchange reserves are likely to show a slight improvement over the current year as against a decline of Rs. 2.21 crores in 1962-63 and Rs. 6.30 crores in 1961-62. In addition, we have reduced our indebtedness to the International Monetary Fund by $ 50 million during this year as against an increase in such indebtedness of $ 25 million in 1962-63 and $ 122.5 million in 1961-62. While it is gratifying that the combined burden of defence and development has not put an intolerable strain on our balance of payments as a result both of our own efforts and the generosity of our friends, our reserves are still too low and we cannot afford to relax our efforts to strengthen them.

10. In the ultimate analysis, the three problems of prices, growth and balance of payments on which I have focussed my remarks so far are interrelated and we cannot solve any one of them without the fullest attention to the other two. Indeed, it is only to the extent that all these problems are tackled within the framework of an integrated policy, in regard to incomes, wages and investments that we can hope to ensure that the necessary investment potential is made available for the development of the economy.

11. Treating the problem of growth as an isolated factor and promoting growth by stepping up investment from the sources available within and without the country, without a corresponding policy for the incomes generated in the process, would not only stimulate inflation but also other evils besides. Similarly, a price policy which disregards the dynamics of growth, or the impact on investment decisions, cannot but be self-defeating in the same way as a price policy which is not coordinated with a corresponding policy in regard to wages. It is now generally agreed, for example, that trying to keep agricultural prices too low for producers may defeat the objective of raising agricultural production. But if this is the case, one cannot, at the same time, try to keep agricultural prices low for all consumers, or adopt a wage policy in which most wage-earners are compensated for the increase in agricultural prices. Nor can one succeed in raising resources for defence or for that matter development by taxation if each such effort leads to price increases which are passed on all along the line. These are, I think, a few lessons which have emerged from active experience, in the recent past, and that deserve to be borne in mind in the pricing budgetary and other policies in the period ahead.

12. As far as investment in industry, a very large proportion does not own at the present stage of industry, trade or it is just as important that the most efficient use of resources already completed are larger would be further the tempo of stocks and shares. ten, in the race for what is not often sufficient attention in the biggest indus-

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fullest exploitation of the facilities already created. We cannot at the same time afford to postpone making new investments in development; nor can financial difficulties be allowed to slow down the completion of schemes which have already been taken up. From both these considerations, it follows that the level of investment next year in the public as well as the private sector must be stepped up as much as possible.

13. In a certain sense, the broad pattern of investment that we must undertake in India is self-evident; and it is easy enough to agree that we need to expand investment in irrigation works, fertiliser plants, power and transport programmes, or indeed basic and heavy industries which have a vital bearing on the future growth potential of the economy. But broad generalisations of this nature are of little help at this stage when the most important questions to decide are in regard to the choice of the specific projects and programmes in each of these fields which promise the greatest benefit in relation to the cost they entail. Our present arrangements for the choice of specific projects and programmes after a detailed examination of the technical and economic aspects of practical alternatives leave much to be desired; and it is my intention to strengthen this aspect of the work of my Ministry during the months ahead.

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son, apart from this question of the begin pattern of investment, there lected b speedier execution of pro- The nditions earning better returns that The tments that are being Shri es of edit the public sector pro- and th Governm behind the schedule ment h The pro on and what is more saturat highest that their contribu- theory ure. My ces is nowhere near reached Food a . It is of the ut- vanced b with our economy that for the las ncerne ublic sector should a pr

not only make profits, but should make good profits. By that I mean that they should give a good dividend to the Exchequer and yet be able to build up reserves to finance their own future expansion. I know that some people think that public sector enterprises should work on no profits or low profits. Such an approach is wholly unsound in any society, and more so one in which the State seeks to own or control the major sectors in production. When the State does no more than build schools, hospitals and roads, it need not look to direct returns on its investments. But when the State begins to provide power and transport, when it owns steel plants, fertiliser plants and machine-building plants, it must make sizable profits out of them, build reserves, amortise loans and provide adequately for depreciation of assets and their replacement, so that the public sector can expand without adding unduly to the tax burden. This is reinforced by the fact that the products and services provided by the public sector are absorbed by the private sector which is not inhibited from making adequate profits. To the future growth of the public sector in India, a major contribution has to be made by the return on investments already made in the public sector.

15. It is equally important for our development that the private sector has the resources to expand in the fields assigned to it. In my statement last December, I had referred to some of the steps to be taken towards this end. Since then, the House has enacted legislation for the establishment of the Unit Trust which has already come into being. The House will also be considering the Bill for the establishment of a Development Bank which is intended to make an additional contribution to the resources for the development of our industrial economy. Important and

signficant as these measures are, basically the resources for development are generated not entirely by the setting up of institutions such as these, but in the community through the savings that are made. One of the prime objectives of our economic and fiscal policy, therefore, must be to generate savings both in the hands of individuals and in the hands of corporated bodies.

16. One of the weaknesses in our economy has been that a high proportion of the community's savings is being diverated towards industries of low priority, towards quick speculative gains through purchase and sale of urban housing and the hoarding of commodities in short supply in a manner which tends to push up their prices. Some of these trends need rectification through fiscal measures to which I shall turn later. It is important that these savings should be canalised into the industries to which we attach the highest priority.

17. Part of the distortion, however, comes about through some of the short-term and, if I might say so, short-sighted devices to deal with the price situation. By imposing statutory controls on the prices of certain basic commodities, we often succeed in discouraging investment in the very industries which produce those items. This tends to perpetuate the shortage and to aggravate rather than relieve the pressure on prices. Often controls of this type do not result in the commodities in question being available to the consumer at lower prices. What happens is that the high prices which the consumer continues to pay do not benefit the producer, but go into the pockets of others. And because these prices are not legally recognised, the Exchequer also is deprived of its dues. In curbing profiteering, fiscal devices can be used much more effectively than controls which lead to abuses. Reliance on price controls is only appropriate where it is possible to exercise effective check on distribution and consumption as well; in other words, there can be some form of rationing.

18. While conceding the need to provide private industry with resources for the development entrusted to it in our planning schemes I should like to say a word about the equally important point that we must not, in the process, allow concentration of economic power and growth of monopolies. The question which we have to consider is how we are to achieve this objective consistently with our concern to see that genuine and desirable development is not stifled. For a proper formulation of our policies and attitudes in this respect, Government feel that there is need for an impartial and objective enquiry so as to bring the relevant data out in the open. It is, therefore, proposed to set up under the Commission of Enquiries Act a Commission to enquire into monopolies and the concentration of economic power in the Indian economy. While we must await its report, before undertaking any legislation or setting up any kind of a statutory body to deal with monopolistic practices. I should like to draw attention to some aspects of this problem.

19. There are basically three essential ingredients in any industrial or economic set up. They are: ownership, control and management. When discussing the question of monopolies, it is important to distinguish between these three elements and to have a clear appreciation of their relative roles. It is popularly believed that the ownership of industries in the private sector is concentrated in a few hands. This is only partially true. No doubt in a country like ours with such wide spread poverty ,a very large section of the population does not own any part of the industry, trade or banking which is carried on in the country. It is also true that the wealthier a person is, the larger would be his ownership of stocks and shares. At the same time, what is not often realised is that even the biggest indus-

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trial plants in the country today belong, in terms of ownership, much more to the people at large than to their original founders with whose names they are popularly associated. The Life Insurance Corporation is itself a significant shareholder of many of the larger industrial and banking units in the private sector. Investment by private individuals, many of them of modest means, has also been increasing. Among the further measures through which Government propose to disperse the ownership of industry in the private sector, I would refer to the Unit Trust, our efforts to promote cooperative ownership, as we have done with a fair degree of success in the case of new sugar factories, and the measures which we adopt, and to which I shall turn later, to reduce the inequalities of wealth.

20. What is really disturbing is that despite diffused ownership, control is concentrated in a relatively few people. We have recently taken some major steps to weaken this stranglehold. The changes in the Banking Companies' Act and the amendments to the Companies' Act have paved the ground for the State to have strategic control over the private sector in order to ensure that the investor in industry gets a square deal and that anti-social activities are curbed and controlled.

21. It is not, of course, our intention to interfere in the detailed running of an enterprise in the private sector. Indeed, the running of the enterprise is not a matter of control, but of management. Management is a professional and technical job and the skills necessary for that have to be encouraged and rewarded not only in the private sector, but in the public sector also. One of the weaknesses in the public sector today is the lack of adequate managerial personnel. The last thing which we should do is to weaken the management. It is control which really is the vital element. In the society which we hope to establish on an enduring basis, the private sector, in the sphere assigned to it, will have the opportunity to grow, to attract individual savings, and to develop managerial skills, subject to the overall discipline of the State, to prevent monopolistic exploitation and the pursuit of methods which do not help the growth of the economy. Our fiscal policies should give encouragement and support to larger investment in priority industries, to better and more efficient management by those who have the necessary talent and to a weakening of the devices, such as managing agencies and improvised selling agencies, through which dynastic domination of private industry is perpetuated.

22. The efforts which we make through our fiscal and other devices to encourage savings, to invest them soundly and to run our plants efficiently and profitably in the public interest, will, I hope, for many years to come, need to be sustained by the inflow of foreign exchange in the form of external capital which serves the dual purpose of filling the gap between domestic savings and levels of investment and our export earnings and import requirements. Much of our foreign assistance has been coming in the shape of credits and grants from friendly countries, as well as from international institutions, particularly the World Bank which takes an active role in organising the aid effort through annual meetings of the Consortium. We have, since the Emergency, been also helped by external aid to strengthen our defence effort. In addition, supplies of agricultural products, especially wheat, cotton and rice under the PL 480 programme of the United States have made a major contribution in meeting food and other material shortages in the country. We owe a debt of gratitude to these friendly countries and institutions, which I must, on this occasion, publicly acknowledge.

23. While for some years to come we must rely on continued external assistance, it is important that we

should at the same time, devote increasing attention to the objective of reducing our requirements of such aid. We can do so by reducing the level of our imports. But there is a point beyond which restrictions on imports, whether fiscal or administrative, begin to do more harm than good, result in idle capacity in industry and slower rate of growth and lead to higher prices with a consequent fall in export earnings, which may well exceed the saving in foreign exchange effected by a cut in imports. Our primary emphasis in import saving has to be not on additional measures of restriction, but on tuning our investment policies to give the maximum support to our balance of payments. Secondly, we must do everything possible to increase our export earnings, though here again, we have to be careful not to spend too much foreign exchange on the devices we use to help our exports. Finally, we must make full use of private capital sources in the world outside to augment the external aid we receive.

24. Quite apart from the credits which we receive from Governments, we could raise funds from the banking system and capital markets of the world. We have, however, to remember that our external debts are already at a high level. For the Third Plan, we have a repayment liability of approximately Rs. 575 crores, including principal and interest, and the repayment liability for the Fourth Plan is already in excess of Rs. 825 crores. In these circumstances, we should specially welcome foreign investment in the shape of equity capital which not only brings with it technical know-how and managerial skills, but has the special advantage of not adding to the heavy and growing burden of debt repayment. To attract private investment in appropriate fields, we have to offer some incentives and I shall deal with those which pertain to the fiscal field a little later.

25. I shall now turn to the budget provisions for the coming year. At the existing level of taxation, I have budgeted for a total revenue of Rs. 2095 crores and expenditure of Rs. 2041 crores, leading to a surplus of Rs. 54 crores on Revenue account.

26. As compared to the revised estimates for the current year, the Revenue receipts next year would be more by Rs. 181 crores. The four principal heads of Revenue account for an improvement of Rs. 92 crores, while interest receipts are expected to go up by another Rs. 32 crores. Following the change in the procedure for the release of assistance under PL 480 on an advance basis, the grants for approved projects are now expected to exceed the current year's provision by Rs. 76 crores. But this would be covered by a corresponding transfer to the Special Development Fund for which the expenditure estimates take a debit. These improvements, however, will be partly offset by a drop of Rs. 12 crores under Emergency Risks Insurance receipts and Rs. 4 crores under the surplus profits of Reserve Bank accruing to Government.

27. I am providing for Revenue expenditure of Rs. 2041 crores next year, of which Rs. 718 crores will be for Defence Services and Rs. 1323 crores for Civil purposes. The defence requirements debitable to Revenue next year show an increase of Rs. 25 crores over the revised estimates of Rs. 693 crores for the current year, while Civil expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 191 crores. The growing volume and cost of public borrowings, mainly for development, account for an increase of Rs. 36 crores under Debt charges. A lump provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made on account of the increase in dearness allowance sanctioned recently with retrospective effect from 1st July 1963. Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Services in the fourth year of the Plan are expected to cost Rs. 21 crores more, whereas grants to States for both Plan and non-Plan purposes would exceed the current year's Revised by Rs. 53 crores. The self-balancing items of grants under PL 480 deposits

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and Emergency Risks Insurance Receipts, to which I have just referred, together account for a net increase of Rs. 64 crores. The States' share of Union Excise Duties would also show an increase of Rs. 5 crores.

28. In putting forth these estimates, I have tried to be as liberal as I could in estimating receipts and as strict as possible in providing funds for expenditure, taking into account the fact that actuals have, in the past, shown large increases in receipts and savings in expenditure. At the same time, I must add that if for purposes of our development or for that matter, defence, we find it necessary, I shall not hesitate to come to the House for Supplementary Grants.

29. Excluding the adjustment for the transfer of loan assistance from U.S.A., which is notionally treated as Capital expenditure, Capital outlay next year is estimated at Rs. 796 crores representing an increase of Rs. 34 crores over the current year's Revised Estimates. The Defence Capital requirements next year at Rs. 136 crores show an increase of Rs. 20 crores over the current year.

30. The repayment of debt, both internal and external, will be of the order of Rs. 259 crores next year. Loans to parties other than State Governments at Rs. 254 crores will be higher by Rs. 64 crores. So far as States are concerned, the revised estimates include Rs. 101 crores as their share in the market borrowing in the current year which was a combined effort for the States and the Centre. It has since been decided, after consultation with the State Governments, to resume the practice of separate market operations by the Central and State Governments for the next year. Excluding the States' share of combined market loan, loans to States next year at Rs. 606 crores show an increase of Rs. 81 crores over the current Revised Estimates.

31. I must, at this juncture, digress to say that the financial position of most of the States has been causing me a good deal of concern. The total amount due to the Centre by the States at the end of the current financial year will be of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores. In addition, the States' liability on account of market loans at present amounts to Rs. 656 crores. Both in terms of loans from the Centre and market borrowings the States have been receiving more than what was originally contemplated in the Plan. Their share of Central taxes and duties has also been increasing. Yet most of them are constantly facing ways and means difficulties of a somewhat disturbing nature. The whole position will require careful review in the context of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. While we should aim at giving the States a good deal of flexibility in allocating their own resources, so far as Central assistanle is concerned we must also ensure that a major portion of it is related to the Capital expenditure on identifiable projects which are economically sound and can be expected to generate the resources for the repayment of these liabilities. Other devices will also have to be thought of. As a first step, it is proposed to set up the Fourth Finance Commission at the beginning of the next financial year so that its report becomes available before we finalise the shape and size of the Fourth Plan.

32. Provision has been included in the budget next year for a total expenditure of Rs. 1516 crores for implementing the Plan of which Rs. 253 crores will be on Revenue account and the balance of Rs. 1263 crores as Capital outlay, including Loans. In addition, Railways are expected to provide Rs. 46 crores, Hindustan Steel Rs. 25 crores and other public sector enterprises Rs. 44 crores from their own resources. These estimates include Rs. 559 crores as assistance to the States of

which Rs. 122 crores would be on Revenue account and Rs. 437 crores would be in the Capital budget. The States are expected to find Rs. 353 crores from their own resources. Thus, the total State Plans next year would be of the order of Rs. 912 crores as compared to the current year's budgeted outlay of Rs. 750 crores. With the Central outlay of Rs. 957 crores, contribution from public sector enterprises of Rs. 115 crores and State Plans of Rs. 912 crores, the total Plan outlay in the fourth year of the Plan would amount to Rs. 1984 crores, showing a step-up of Rs. 333 crores over the budgeted outlay of Rs. 1651 crores for the current year. Much of this additional outlay is to strengthen the agricultural sector, as well as to meet the cost of Plan projects which are nearing completion.

33. Larger outlays on Defence are also a matter of painful necessity to us. The Defence Budget in 1964-65, taking Revenue and Capital together, is somewhat lower than the budget estimate for the current year, but shows an increase of Rs. 46 crores over the Revised. No one in this House will grudge this increase though we may all regret it. For the current year's budget, the House was pleased to vote the necessary funds without asking for the usual details which, from the security angle, it would not have been prudent to disclose. We are now in a position to give a fuller picture and the budget papers contain the usual details. The point I would emphasise is that our defence effort depends largely on building up our production base and the steps we take to strengthen the economy are also those that will strengthen our defences. In recognition of this fact, even the outlays to be voted under the Ministry of Defence have a substantial provision for investment in productive enterprises.

34. For meeting the increased cost of development in the coming year and in the years thereafter together with our obligations to meet the needs of defence, it would be necessary to take all possible steps for mobilising resources. Promotion of savings would have to form a cardinal part of such mobilisation. I had indicated that we are likely to end this year with record collections of Rs. 115 crores through Small Savings. I am assuming for the coming year net collections of Rs. 125 crores. I hope this figure will be exceeded. Even at this rate we are not likely to reach the target of Rs. 600 crores for the Plan. We have, therefore, to make special efforts to step up the level of savings in the community as a whole. To this end our policy in regard to incomes, wages and consumption has to be reoriented. Savings, and as a consequence, investment can only be generated by a margin between consumption and incomes or wages. While we cannot afford to neglect our efforts to improve the lot of low income groups, such efforts, I feel, should be directed more towards measures of social security than towards an increase in their expendable income. This is not the time for me to go into details but I will content myself by saying that Government intend to devote special attention to the task of mobilisation of savings and social security measures in the coming year. I am making suitable administrative arrangements for this purpose.

35. I may now summarise the overall budgetary position. Capital outlay will amount to Rs. 796 crores, loans to States and other parties Rs. 860 crores and debt repayments Rs. 259 crores, leading to a total disbursement of Rs. 1,915 crores. These are expected to be met to the extent of Rs. 54 crores from Revenue surplus, Rs. 997 crores from internal and external borrowings, Rs. 285 crores from repayment of loans, Rs. 125 crores from small savings and Rs. 278 crores from miscellaneous debt and deposit heads. These would leave a total uncovered budgetary gap of Rs. 176 crores at the existing level of taxation.

PART 'B' OF THE BUDGET SPEECH FOR 1964-65

36. I have stated often that the growth of the economy has not been

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commensurate with our expectations. The measures we have taken during the last six months have produced some improvement in the situation; but more has to be done to stimulate the economy. The existing taxation policy, good as far as it goes in the direction of producing revenue has also to be geared to the paramount task of promoting growth. It is admitted on all hands that fiscal measures have a major role to play in the process of economic development. In this process of accelerating the tempo of development, care has also to be taken to ensure that we do not, at the same time, add to the forces of inflation which are always around the corner in an economy characterised by shortages of one kind or another.

37. Against this background, the overall deficit of Rs. 176 crores for 1964-65 which I have visualised at the existing rates of taxation is something which we have to temper, if not altogether avoid, particularly as it would come on top of successive doses of deficit financing and at a time when the upward spiralling of prices is causing concern. It is also necessary that the tax structure should not merely be attuned to the needs of growth and to the revival of the capital market, but it should also provide sufficient cushion for both corporate and individual savings with a check on unproductive spending. Taxation has, therefore, to be used as a sensitive and multi-purpose tool, to encourage production, to keep a measure of restraint on rising levels of consumption, to ensure that people get the fruits of their labour, to induce savings and to prevent profiteering so that the inherent ills of a scarcity economy are not multiplied. Having stated all this, I realise that these very desirable goals cover a whole horizon and it is not possible at one stroke to serve all the purposes in a single year's budget proposals. But to the extent it is possible, I propose to address myself to these tasks; and the proposals I am making are intended primarily to serve these ends.

Indirect Taxes

38. I had given some thought to the structure of indirect taxes. While this will bear more scrutiny than I have been able to give them, I am proposing some changes in indirect taxes, both excise and customs, the cumulative effect of which will hardly add to the burden that the economy is now bearing.

Union Excise Duties

39. One of the essential conditions to be fulfilled by indirect taxes is that the revenue from the items on which such taxes are imposed is sizeable and secondly, that the incidence of these taxes should be identifiable. Applying these two criteria, it is proposed to remove the duty completely on a number of items. They are gramophone records, all gases other than carbon dioxide used for the manufacture of aerated waters, low voltage electric motors and all acids other than sulphuric acid. It is proposed to withdraw the excise duty on soap, manufactured without the aid of power and to levy an effective duty of Rs. 40 per tonne on sodium silicate which goes into the manufacture of such soap. This would free from excise control a large number of soap manufacturers. It is also proposed to modify the sub-classification of soap produced with the aid of power from four to two. Some changes are being made by regrouping items under paper in order to simplify the schedule of rates and classification. With a view to encourage the use of bagasse in the manufacture of paper, the duty on paper in the manufacture of which more than 50 per cent bagasse is used would be reduced by 5 naye paise per kilogram. The special duty of excise is being abolished in respect of synthetic dyes, glassware, chinaware, porcelainware, cellophane and certain types of writing and printing paper

and electric bulbs and reduced on the initial slabs on tyres. The schedule of duty on cigarettes is being revised lowering the duty on one group and raising it slightly on another. It is proposed to revise the tariff description of plastics and electric wires and cables and of footwear and aluminium. The net result of these changes is a loss of revenue of Rs. 486 lakhs.

40. It has been decided to abolish the surcharge on iron and steel, which is transferred to the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund. The surcharge is being replaced by an increase in the effective rates of Excise Duty on pig iron, certain steels and steel products; some of these are being prescribed as ceiling rates so as to enable Government to increase the effective rates further if circumstances call for such a measure. The effective rates per tonne now proposed are Rs. 30 on pig iron, Rs. 90 on semi-finished steel and steel bars, rods and structurals, Rs. 110 on all flat products other than skelp and Rs. 150 on skelp. This will mean an increase in revenue of Rs. 1181 lakhs in 1964-65, more than compensating the loss of accrual to the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund.

41. It is proposed to extend further the process of transferring Excise Duty from cotton fabrics to yarn as well as to processed cloth. Increase in the duty of fine and super-fine yarn has become necessary in view of the high profits that are being made on such yarn which are spun from imported cotton. By levying a surcharge on sized yarn and also by prescribing higher effective rates for yarn other than in hanks, with the duty on yarn in hanks being kept at a comparatively low level, the impact of these duties on hand-loom cloth will not, it is expected, be felt. The lowering of duty on grey fabrics had necessitated lowering of the rates of compounded levy on power loom units of 5 to 49. Power-loom units of 50 and above will pay a preferential duty at 80 per cent of the rates applicable to composite mills. The addition to revenue as a result of these changes will be Rs. 981 lakhs on yarn and a reduction of Rs. 286 lakhs on fabrics. It is also proposed to raise the effective rates of duty by 50 per cent in the case of rayon yarn and about 100 per cent on other synthetic fibres and yarn and to reduce the special duty on cellulosic staple fibre.

42. In addition certain minor adjustments will be made in some of the other items of excise tariff such as paints, varnishes, worsted yarns, matches, rubber products and a few more; the details of these changes will be found in the Memorandum explaining the provisions in the Finance Bill, which is being separately circulated.

43. Taken all together, these changes in Excise Duties, would account for a net gain in revenue of Rs. 1954 lakhs in 1964-65, of which Rs. 39 lakhs will accrue to the States as their share. The net additional burden on industry will, however, be only about 1 per cent of the total estimated revenue from this source

44. It is proposed to continue the power to levy regulatory duty, both for Central Excise and Customs. There has been no occasion to use these powers during the current year. Nevertheless, the continuance of this power is necessary in order to meet unforeseen price or production situation. The lifting of control over prices of certain goods would also necessitate a watch on their movement. It is, therefore, proposed to take power to levy a regulatory duty of excise at the rate of 15 per cent.

Customs Duties

45. In regard to Customs Duties, my proposals are mainly confined to maintaining the actual incidence of duty as it was till a few months back. It is known that a number of items are assessed to import duty on basic tariff values. Before the coming into force of the Customs Act of 1962, the

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tariff values were based on market values which included certain post-importation charges. In view of the provisions of the new Customs Act, it became necessary to fix the tariff values without such charges. This resulted in the tariff values being lowered on certain articles, especially dry fruits, copra and caustic soda and consequently the import duty on these articles has gone down. It has been found that the benefit of lowering the incidence of duty on these articles has not been passed on to the consumer and it is, therefore, necessary to revise the rates of duty so as to keep the actual incidence at about the same level as it was before the change in tariff values was made. In the case of dry fruits it is proposed to adopt specific instead of ad valorem rates based on tariff values for most varieties. The rate of duty on copra is being raised from 25 per cent to 30 per cent and that on caustic soda from 40 per cent to 80 per cent. In both cases the preferential rates will be 10 per cent lower. The increase in revenue as a result of these changes which, as I have mentioned, would compensate the loss we have had during the current year, is expected to be Rs. 202 lakhs in 1964-65.

46. It is proposed to raise the import duty on high carbon or spring steel wire by 20 per cent to place the indigenous product on a competitive basis. The rate of duty on motor cars, which has gone up to 150 per cent, though actual imports are few, is very high and it is proposed to reduce this to 60 per cent. It is also proposed to abolish the export duty on jute.

47. The net effect of the changes in the Customs duty will be an increase in revenue of Rs. 208 lakhs in 1964-65. There will also be additional revenue of Rs. 428 lakhs from countervailing duties.

48. The total effect of all the changes in indirect taxes will be a gain in Central revenue of a little over Rs. 25 crores in 1964-65. As against this we should put down the loss of about Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 8 crores in the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund.

Direct Taxes

49. Revenue from direct taxes has shown a considerable amount of buoyancy. This is partly due to the measures taken in recent years to close the gap between the tax due and the tax collected. Due to a shortage of staff and the difficulties of training new staff within short period of time assessments have been falling into arrears and even provisional assessments were not kept up-to-date. This has been partly remedied but a great deal remains to be done. The administrative drive for better collection and stricter enforcement requires to be supported by suitable legal powers. The tax structure itself which has grown in a somewhat haphazard manner, needs a closer look and in this task one has to remember that direct taxes provide the means through fisc for change in the nature and direction of society towards the goal of removing inequalities in income distribution.

Income-tax

50. In the corporate sector, the primary need of the hour is to infuse some confidence. The resources of this sector have to be augmented from within as well as from without, and it is, therefore, necessary to provide incentives for the existing companies to plough back a larger share of their profits and also diminish the disincentive for inter-corporate investment. In this process, it seems to me necessary to make a distinction between capital intensive industries and others. The need for basic industries to grow is recognised on all hands. Therefore, selective support has to be given to these industries. I am aware that all the desirable things cannot be done simultaneously. Though our present need for larger resources makes it difficult to give up any source of revenue, I am sure the

changes now proposed to be made and incentives that are being provided would be appreciated and confidence would generally revive.

51. There has been considerable criticism in respect of the Super Profits Tax and the uneven nature of its effect on industry as a whole. I understand that some of the corporate units with a large capital base have not been unduly affected by the Super Profits Tax as it is at present framed while some have to bear a much larger share of the burden. The net result has been that it has produced a psychological resistance and has to some extent affected industrial growth. I propose to address myself to re-modelling the corporate tax structure having in view the needs I have outlined earlier. The present tax on corporations of 25 per cent Income-tax and 25 per cent Super-tax would remain. In substitution of the Super Profits Tax, I propose to levy a surtax on profits of companies. The capital base for this purpose will consist of equity and preference capital, reserves, debentures, loans from approved financial institutions and loans for 10 years or more from banks, or from foreign sources for creating capital assets. This tax will be at the rate of 40 per cent on the residue of the profits after tax after deducting 10 per cent on the capital base.

52. In order to encourage development of certain industries which occupy an important place in our economy, I propose to provide to companies which engage in such industries a rebate of Corporation Tax equivalent to 10 per cent of the Income-tax and Super-tax, which will be normally payable by them. This rebate will also be applicable in respect of surtax on such profits to the extent of 20 per cent of tax assessed. These industries are named in the Finance Bill and power is being taken to notify additions to this list from time to time. They include basic metals like steel, copper and aluminium, mining of coal, lignite, iron ore and bauxite, industrial machinery and machine tools, cement, fertilisers, paper and pulp, tractors, equipment for generation of electricity and tea, coffee and rubber.

53. The reliefs which are being given are intended to strengthen the reserves and augment the capacity of the corporate sector to develop. It is desirable to discourage the dissipation of these additional resources in higher dividends. With this object in view, it is proposed to levy a tax at the rate of 7·5 per cent on the amounts distributed as dividend on capital other than preference capital Where dividend has, however, to be compulsorily distributed under the law, such distribution will not attract this tax. A new company has, however, to wait for some years before it can declare a dividend, such period varying with the nature of the undertaking. It would, therefore, be fair to exempt such companies from this tax to the extent of a dividend of 10 per cent on capital other than preference capital for a period of five years from the first declaration of dividend by such a company.

54. At present, inter-corporate dividends bear Income-tax at the rate of 25 per cent and Super-tax at varying rates depending on when the company was formed and whether it is an Indian company and is a subsidiary or not. It is proposed to abolish these fine distinctions and exempt all inter-corporate dividends from Super-tax. It is also proposed to remove the provisions in the Income-tax law respecting disallowance of expenditure incurred by companies on the remuneration of their Indian employees above Rs. 60,000 per annum for each employee. The imposition of this limit has not brought any perceptible advantage to revenue and besides being discriminatory is an ineffective restraint under tax law in respect of remuneration of Indian employees. Salaries of certain categories of employees are subject to restrictions under the Companies Act. I, there-

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fore, see little advantage in continuing the application of this limitation. It is, however, proposed to introduce a new provision in the Income-tax Act limiting the amount of deduction admissible to companies for expenditure incurred by them in providing perquisites to their employees, whether of Indian or foreign nationality, to an amount of 20 per cent of the salary of each employee. Any expenditure in excess of that limit would not be deducted in computing the assessable income of the company. This will have the healthy effect of putting a curb on excessive expenditure on perquisites for companies' employees. It is also proposed to reduce the deduction of Income-tax at source from dividends from 30 per cent to 20 per cent for resident holders of shares. It is expected that this will be of some benefit to small investors who have to wait for quite some time to get their refunds.

55. I propose to increase the rate of Super-tax in the case of non-resident companies from 38 per cent to 40 per cent in respect of their income other than dividends and also royalties and fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern under an agreement approved by the Central Government. The Super-tax on income from royalties and technical fees will be at the rate of 25 per cent. The Income-tax for these companies will continue to be at the existing rate of 25 per cent.

56. I propose to increase the rate of Super-tax from 25 per cent to 35 per cent in the case of companies other than those in which the public are substantially interested or are wholly subsidiary of public companies, namely the group generally referred to as Section 23-A companies which are now governed by Section 104 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Such of these companies as are engaged in specified industries will also be eligible for the proposed rebate of Super-tax equivalent to 10 per cent of the Income-tax and Super-tax payable by them. Income-tax on dividends received by non-resident companies engaged in the specified industries will be reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent. Further, I propose to exempt such Indian companies as are now governed by section 104 of the Income-tax Act, which are called section 23 A companies, and are engaged in the manufacture or processing of goods or mining or generation and distribution of electricity or any other form of power or other classes of companies as may be notified, from the existing requirement of compulsory distribution of dividends. This will enable such companies to plough back their profit after tax into the undertaking to the extent it may be necessary. For companies other than these, the Central Board of Direct Taxes will be empowered to exempt such portion of the profits which it considers necessary to be retained to meet the development needs of the company, subject to the limit of 20 per cent of the income required to be distributed.

57. I find that the provisions of the Income-tax Act allowing as deductible expenditure amounts spent wholly and exclusively for the purpose of business are being abused in respect of certain types of expenditure. Unduly large amounts are spent on daily allowance, on unnecessary bookings on planes and trains, on advertisement and on the maintenance of guest houses and suites of rooms in hotels outside the specific places of business, on providing conveyances and in paying high rents for accommodation for their officers and directors and in many other ways. I am afraid this tendency amongst companies is responsible in no small measure for the present high costs and the time has come to put a check at least on some of these expenses. It is not practicable to spell out all the restrictions in detail in the Act itself as some room will always be left for those inclined to evade these provisions to find ways of doing so. I feel it is necessary to have the power to make rules in

this behalf where a specific provision is not practicable. A provision has been included in the Finance Bill for this purpose. Subject to these changes I propose to continue the existing corporate tax structure, including the rebate on incomes earned from exports as they are.

58. I would have liked to discontinue the present general availability of development rebate and to confine it on a graduated basis to certain selected industries. I, however, appreciate that this might cause some difficulties to concerns who have made plans for starting an industrial undertaking on the presumption that this rebate would continue to be available to them in the near future. In view of this, I would like to clarify that the continuance of the development rebate in its present form beyond 1st April 1956 should not be assumed. I believe it is in the interest of industrial development to give such notice.

59. On the non-corporate side, I consider that the present rate structure of Income-tax and Super-tax needs revision. The structure has grown over years with annual additions and occasional reductions. A number of surcharges have been added to it under a variety of nomenclature. It has been represented to me that the working out of the tax due under the circumstances is itself a very difficult task even in the case of small and medium incomes and this throws an enormous weight of work on the staff all of which seems unnecessary. I feel it is time that we had a fresh look at the basic structure itself. In this context it is worth while mentioning that the motivating factor behind earned incomes should not be altogether ignored. Much of it is due to the incentive the initiative and hard work of the earner himself, and for keeping up this effort and to enthuse the earner to greater efforts, it is necessary for him to have a feeling that at least some substantial portion of what he earns is left in his hands. In view of the present constitutional position and the need to augment the resources of the Centre, it is proposed to continue to levy a surcharge for the purposes of the Union.

60. The personal Income-tax structure is being re-graded. This will provide revised and simplified schedule of rates of income-tax and super tax in which most of the surcharges will be integrated and will mean a reduction of tax at all levels. With this change, the burden on the incomes in the lower brackets will be substantially lower than what it is now.

61. I propose to fix the Central surcharge on earned incomes above Rs. 100,000 at 10 per cent and on unearned incomes above Rs. 10,000 at 12½ per cent where such income does not exceed Rs. 25,000 and at 15 per cent where it exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 75,000 and at 17·5 per cent above that amount.

62. The Compulsory Deposit Scheme, which, as the House is aware, is now only applicable to income-tax paying category of persons, who can discharge a part of their liability in respect of additional surcharge by making a deposit, would be discontinued altogether. Income-tax payers in the small income groups were, I am afraid, hard hit by the scheme, particularly after discontinuance of the scheme for other categories in September last. I did not like to make a change then though I was alive to the need for giving marginal relief even in the current year on some of the lower incomes. I now propose to make a retrospective amendment to the relevant provisions of the Finance Act, 1963 to secure to such assessees appropriate marginal relief from the additional surcharge.

63. I propose to introduce an Annuity Deposit Scheme to replace the Compulsory Deposit Scheme which will operate at the income level above Rs. 15,000 per annum. This deposit will be at the rate of 5 per cent in the case of assessees having incomes between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000; at 7.5 per cent for those with incomes between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 40,000; at 10 per cent for incomes between Rs. 40,000 and Rs.

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70,000 and at 12:5 per cent where the income is above this amount. The deposit which will be compulsary for resident assessees who are citizens of India will be allowed as a deduction in computing the total income for the year in which it is made. It will be repayable in ten annual equated instalments of principal and interest commencing from one complete year after the year of assessment. The deposits in 1964-65 will earn interest at a rate slightly above 4 per cent per annum compound. Deposits which are repaid from year to year will, however, be assessed as part of the income of the assessee in the year in which it is so repaid. In addition, I also propose to extend on a voluntary basis the benefit of this arrangement to authors, actors and artists, who at their option can deposit a further amount not exceeding 15 per cent of their income under this Scheme in order to reduce the taxable income in the year in which it is earned and get it back in instalments over a period of ten years. It is expected that this can be used by them as savings for their future benefit with the advantage of a tax saving. I propose to extend this benefit to taxable gratuity income also. Persons receiving a gratuity liable to tax can make at their option a deposit up to 50 per cent of the amount of the gratuity under this Scheme and get the benefit of saving in tax.

64. With the coming into force of the Annuity Deposit Scheme the net income in the hands of assessees in the income group of Rs. 15,000/- and above will be slightly lower than it has been hitherto, but there will be the advantage of an annual return in this form besides the savings in tax on the aggregate amount. I consider a marginal reduction in the expendible income of this group as something which is justified by the present conditions.

65. The revised tax structure without taking into account the capital receipts from the Annuity Deposits would mean a lowering of revenue from these sources and a compensatory lowering of tax at all levels. I except, however, to make good this loss wholly by tightening the tax assessment and collection machinery in a number of ways. As the House is aware there is a general feeling that Government is losing a fair share of its revenue due to evasion and avoidance. This has been attributed in part to the prevailing high rate of taxes. With a reduction in the tax rates now proposed I hope we shall hear less of this reason. The main steps proposed for checking evasion are five-fold. First every tax return will carry an affirmation about its correctness. This will, I hope, induce people to take additional care in preparing their return. Secondly, the tax due according to the return will have to be deposited within one month of the submission of the return failing which the assessee will be liable to a substantial penalty. This will ensure quicker collection. Thirdly, the existing provision in the Income-tax Act regarding the levy of penalty for concealment of income is proposed to be amended. In the new provision where the income returned by a person is less than 90 per cent of the assessed income, the assessee should be deemed to have concealed his income unless he proves his *bona fides*. Fourthly, it is proposed to take extensive powers to search for evaded wealth. The evil of unaccounted money has become so great that its mitigation, not its total eradication, calls for drastic measures. It is intended to use the new powers effectively to ensure that no person possessing income or wealth that has escaped assessment remains out of the reach of law. I would like this to serve as a warning to persons entering into transactions involving large sums in cash. Fifthly, it is proposed to do away with the secrecy provision in the Income-tax Act and other similar enactments. The combined effect of all these steps will, it is hoped, prove beneficial to collection of revenues as well as to ensure a fairer deal to the honest taxpayer.

66. I propose to allow rebate of Super-tax on contributions to recognised Provident Funds, deposits in the 10 and 15 year accounts of the Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme and premiums on life insurance but the limit for this purpose will continue to be at Rs. 10,000 per annum. Rebate of Income-tax and Super-tax will cumulatively be limited to 50 per cent of the payments or deposits qualifying for relief.

67. Our tax rates cause some hardship to foreigners working in India. Many of them find it necessary to keep their school-going children in their own country. In western countries there are liberal concessions in Income-tax amongst other things for children's education. In the U.K., it is fixed at £ 150 per child. I, therefore, propose to allow to resident assessees who are not citizens of India a rebate of Income-tax and Super-tax of a sum on Rs. 2,000 per child up to two children under 21 years of age receiving education outside India.

68. I also propose to extend the scope of two existing concessions. As the House is aware, under our Income-tax Act, certain categories of foreign technicians whose contracts have been approved before their arrival, enjoy exemption from tax on their salary income for a period of three years. In the absence of prior approval, the tax exemption is limited to one year. In some cases, it is found necessary to bring technicians at a short notice when it is not possible to obtain prior approval to their contracts of service. Sometimes it is found that the task for which a technician is brought out takes longer than was expected and the period may go beyond one year. To remove these difficulties, it is now proposed that the tax exemption for three years will be available provided approval is obtained within one year of the arrival of the technician in India. It is also proposed to extend the concession of exemption from tax to foreign teachers and professors coming to India on approved programmes.

69. Under our law, incomes arising from a business connection are liable to tax. While this principle is generally sound for developing countries, it is found necessary in the context of our present drive for higher exports to exempt from tax such income arising from purchase in India of goods which are exported. In order to encourage our exports, it is necessary to remove the disincentive of tax liability which does not exist in many other countries. I also propose to extend the scope of exemption from tax on interest on approved foreign lending by bringing within its scope investment in approved securities.

70. The tax on capital gains, which is on the statute book, has certain drawbacks. It applies at the ceiling rate of 25 per cent on any capital gain made above Rs. 10,000. The tax laws as such in respect of capital gains require that the capital gain accrues only when there is a transfer of asset and a payment for it in an encashable form. Certain types of assets newly created like bonus shares which are in the nature of capital gains do not attract this tax. Apart from the fact that the tax impinges heavily on the lower receipts and lets off lightly larger receipts, it makes no distinction in regard to different types of property on the sale of which capital gain accrues. All these considerations make it necessary for the structure of the tax on capital gains to be revised.

71. At present, the law does not permit short-term gains made within one year to be treated as capital gains and treats it as income and this is as it should be. Such short-term capital gains will also bear the surcharge in respect of unearned income. But in regard to the other types of capital gains, I propose to make three changes. The main one is that the tax on capital gains will be on a graduated scale in future without a ceiling of 25 per cent as at present. Secondly, the scale will be different for house and landed property and will be at the rate of 75 per cent of the appropriate slabs in the Income-tax cum Super-tax rate

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of personal taxation. Other types of property will bear tax at 50 per cent of the average rate of tax on personal income. The third change will be that it is proposed to provide that an investor in shares after receiving bonus shares shall be charged to tax on capital gains accruing to him in respect of such shares in the year in which they have been issued to him with reference to the market value of the bonus shares as on the 31st day from the date of their issue. There is no reason why capital gains in respect of bonus shares should be computed only when the shares are actually sold or transferred. Bonus shares result in a definite acoretion to the capital of the assessee even before they are sold or transferred. Therefore, they will have to be disinguished from other assets. There is, however, no change in the present exemption limit.

72. In regard to exporters, the existing rebate of Income-tax and Super-tax on profits derived from exports and on an amount of 2 per cent of the proceeds of exports or sale for exports by manufacturers is proposed to be continued. It has, however, been decided to exclude from the purview of the latter concession such articles as arms, ammunition, photographic films and newsprint and to include items such as non-jute textiles exported after the 29th February, 1964.

73. I have referred to the main changes which are proposed in the Income and Corporate Taxes. There are a few others in the Finance Bill which it is perhaps not necessary for me to refer to here.

74. In regard to Wealth Tax I propose to make a few minor changes in the rate structure. It has been decided to re-introduce the rate of 0.5 per cent for Wealth Tax on the first slab of a net wealth of Rs. 4,00,000 but beyond Rs. 1,00,000. Other slabs will be slightly re-arranged but their rates remain the same. It is also proposed to exempt from Wealth Tax the value of a house or part of the house owned or used by the assessee for residential purposes subject to the limit of Rs. 1 lakh where such a house is situate in a place with a population exceeding 10.000 Other exemptions remain.

ESTATE DUTY AND GIFT TAX

75. I propose to completely re-cast the tax rate schedules of Estate Duty and Gift Tax. The Gift Tax was introduced as a complement to Estate Duty in order to deal with gifts which ultimately have the effect of reducing the value of the estate subject to duty. The social purposes connected with these two taxes have somewhat been haltingly reflected in the rate structure that now obtains. The time has now come to put a check on the passing on of wealth and property covering large amount by inheritance. It is conceded that the right of a person to own and enjoy the fruits of his labour in his life subject to his social obligations should be ensured. But the acceptance of this principle does not justify allowing large family fortunes being passed on from one generation to another If there is to be a limit on the amount of wealth to be passed on from one generation to another, we cannot escape from dealing with gifts which can be used as a means of avoiding or reducing the liability to the impact of Estate Duty. In this context, it has been found necessary to ensure that when gifts are made to the same done over a period of five years, the gifts of such donee should be aggregated with the value of other taxable gifts made by the assessee during the preceding five years.

76. At present, the rates of Estate Duty are gradually reaching 40 per cent on estates of over Rs. 50 lakhs. I propose to replace it by a rate structure in which the rate of 40 per cent will be reached on an estate worth over Rs. 10 lakhs, going up to 50 per cent on the next slab of Rs. 5 lakhs and to 85 per cent on the value of the estates over Rs. 20 lakhs.

77. As the House is aware, the revenue from Estate Duty will accrue mostly to the States and the revised rates will apply only to property passing on death taking place after the rates have come into force. The total additional revenue expected in 1964-65 is Rs. 300 lakhs, of which Rs. 295 lakhs will accrue to the States.

78. I should like to clarify one point in connection with these changes. The Estate Duty covers agricultural lands also. Estate Duty in respect of agricultural land is a State subject. In view of Article 250 of the Constitution, the Parliament has power at present to legislate in this respect also. The State legislatures will, however, have to consider whether they would like the new rates to continue to apply to agricultural lands after the periods mentioned in clause (2) of Article 250 is over and if thought proper, pass necessary resolutions for the purpose. On the passing of such resolutions by some States, further legislation will be undertaken.

79. In the matter of Gift Tax, in the existing scales the highest rate of 40 per cent is reached on gifts over Rs. 50,00,000. The highest rate which I now propose is 50 per cent which will be applicable to taxable gifts of the value above Rs. 3,45,000. The rate of 40 per cent will apply on gifts between Rs. 1,45,000 and Rs. 3,45,000. The existing exemption limit of Rs. 10,000 is proposed to be reduced to Rs. 5,000. It is hoped that these changes will restrict transfer of property by gift.

80. In circumstances arising out of the stepping up of the rates of Estate Duty and Gift Tax, and in order to discourage spending, I think it is necessary to reintroduce Expenditure Tax. I have carefully considered the circumstances and difficulties which made my predecessor suspend the collection of this tax. It seems to me that these difficulties arose on account of too many exemptions and the high rates of the tax. Besides, the wording of the charging section of the Act was highly defective and considerably limited the scope of the operation of the tax. This clause has now been redrafted so as to attract Expenditure Tax on all expenditure above Rs. 36,000 per annum no matter from which source the money for expenditure came. It is also necessary to harmonise the process of lowering of the rates of Income-tax with the imposition and changes in Expenditure Tax with reduced rates. I, therefore, propose to reduce the exemptions and exceptions to the minimum, and to have the rates rising from 5 per cent to 20 per cent on successive slabs of Rs. 12,000. There will be no tax on first Rs. 36,000. The rate of tax will be 5 per cent on the next Rs. 12,000, 7.5 per cent on the slab of Rs. 12,000 after that and 10 per cent on the next slab of Rs. 12,000. It will will be 15 per cent between Rs. 72,000 and Rs. 84,000 and 20 per cent on expenditure above Rs. 84,000. I also propose not to apply the highest slab of 20 per cent for the expenditure in the years 1963-64 and 1964-65. I also propose to prescribe a compulsory return for certain categories of persons in order to ensure that evasion is reduced

81. As a result of all the changes I have proposed in the direct taxes, there will be an additional revenue of Rs. 15 crores to the Centre. The abolition of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme and the introduction of Annuity Deposit Scheme will result in a net credit of Rs. 50 crores in 1964-65 on the capital side after allowing for a drop of Rs. 7 crores in the accretion to the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund.

82. The combined effect of the changes in taxes and deposits will be a net gain to revenue of Rs. 40 crores and to capital of Rs. 50 crores leaving an overall gap of Rs. 86 crores as against Rs. 176 crores that is contemplated. Given the present economic situation, to which I have referred earlier, this order of deficit, I think, should serve the best the requirements of growth as well as reasonable stability in prices. Honourable Members would note that in my remarks today,

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I have given attention to the overall deficit, rather than to the position on the revenue account. With the growing importance of capital expenditure in our budgets, it is no longer sufficient merely to balance the revenue budget. Indeed the revenue budget must yield an increasing volume of surplus if the requirements of public investment are to be met without continually growing reliance on private or foreign savings.

83. In presenting the estimates for the coming year, I have taken substantial credit for higher collections of revenue by improvement in administration and stricter enforcement. On the other hand, in estimating expenditure, I have enforced very tight budgeting. I have emphasised the role of savings in the community and Government itself should set an example by economising in expenditure and by not investing in less essential fields. Economy in administration is fully compatible with efficiency; and it shall be my constant endeavour to ensure that the administrative machinery of the Government is reorganised so that it is fully responsive to this need.

84. Our standards of performance, be it in economy in expenditure, or in efficiency in collection, have to improve if we are to put our limited resources to the best possible use. In formulating these proposals, my attempt has been to correct anomalies, to rationalise the structure of taxation, to initiate steps to plug loop-holes, to create incentives and to reduce unearned profits. Generally, I have attempted to create some cushion in our tax structure which could be relied upon in the event of an unforeseen contingency. We are passing through difficult times. We might perhaps have to face a rehabilitation problem of some dimension. Our defence requirements may also any day make a larger demand on our resources. We have to be ready to meet any such unforeseen contingency by keeping a margin for safety in our budgetary transactions. But above all, we must prepare ourselves for shouldering ever-increasing responsibilities in the sphere of development, social justice and social security where, despite what has been done so far, the road ahead is still long and arduous. I hope that in framing my budget proposals, I have been able, at least in some measure, to keep my gaze fixed at this distant and difficult goal even as we prepare for meeting the requirements of the immediate future.

Sir, I conclude.

SUMMARY OF FINAL ESTIMATES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Revenue	Budget 1963-64	Revised 1963-64	Budget 1964-65
1	2	3	4
Customs	301,20	320,00	330,00
			+6,37*
Union Excise Duties	687,51	703,47	750,39
			+19,15*
Corporation Tax	222,00	275,00	295,00
			+11,00*
Taxes on Income	120,05	115,71	141,55
Estate Duty	12	13	13
			+5
Taxes on Wealth	9,40	10,00	10,00
			+20
Expenditure Tax	10	17	5
			+1,50*
Gift-Tax	95	1,10	1,10
			+2,00*

Effect of Budget proposals

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4
Other Heads	19,87	20,46	21,57
Debt Services	217,05	220,46	252,14
Administrative Services	6,76	8,25	8,98
Social and Developmental Services	31,61	29,25	28,13
Multipurpose River Schemes, etc.	45	15	11
Public Works, etc.	4,38	3,77	3,75
Transport and Communications	7,46	7,20	6,81
Currency and Mint	73,68	57,37	53,73
Miscellaneous	24,93	17,48	17,29
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	27,66	29,11	31,08
Extraordinary items	81,00	94,60	143,31
TOTAL REVENUE	1836,18	1913,68	2095,12 } +40,27

*Effect of Budget proposals

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Expenditure	Budget 1963-64	Revised 1963-64	Budget 1964-65
Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues	23,83	23,67	25,34
Debt Services	280,24	282,06	318,41
Administrative Services	88,28	80,45	81,84
Social and Developmental Services	155,40	146,94	168,14
Multipurpose River Schemes, etc.	1,96	1,36	1,84
Public Works, etc.	20,94	21,65	20,21
Transport & Communications	9,79	8,70	10,18
Currency and Mint	17,24	16,76	17,33
Miscellaneous :			
Pensions	10,68	10,77	11,04
Expenditure on Displaced Persons	8,41	11,76	8,46
Other Expenditure	91,89	69,46	79,01
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments:			
Grants to States and Union Territory Governments	217,55	235,70	289,08
States Share of Union Excise Duties	128,07	135,99	140,98
Other Expenditure	3,42	3,46	4,13
Extraordinary items	86,19	84,06	147,52
Defence Services (Net)	708,51	692,55	717,80
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1852,40	1825,34	2041,31
Deficit(—)	(—) 16,22	+88,34	+53,81 }
Surplus(+)			+40,27 }

*Effect of Budget proposals

18.21 hrs.

†FINANCE BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1964-65.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1964-65."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I *introduce the Bill.

18.22 hrs.

†COMPANIES (PROFITS) SURTAX BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to impose a special tax on the profits of certain companies.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to impose a special tax on the profits of certain companies."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I *introduce the Bill.

18.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 2, 1964/Phalguna 12, 1885 (Saka).

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†Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 2, dated 29-2-1964.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

GMGIPND—LS II—2256 (Ai) LSD—11-3-64—1030.